

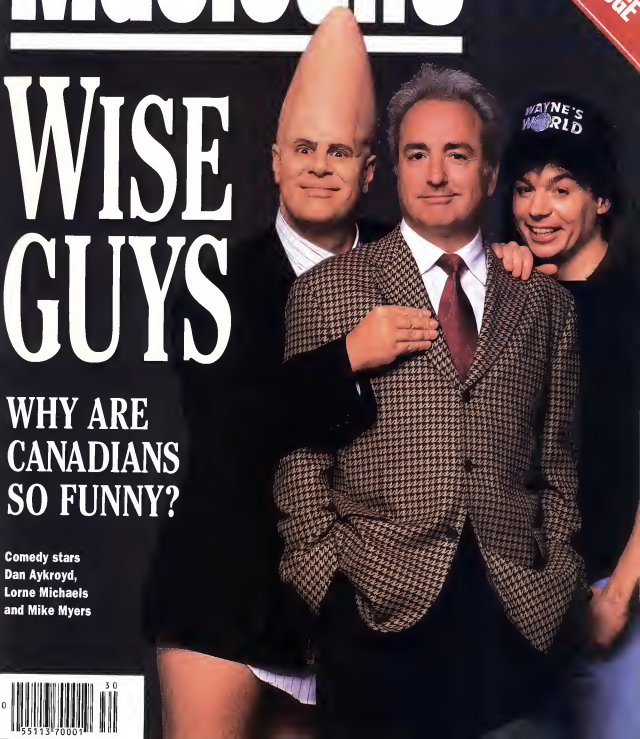
THE RUINOUS
MISSISSIPPI DELUGE

Maclean's

WISE GUYS

WHY ARE
CANADIANS
SO FUNNY?

Comedy stars
Dan Aykroyd,
Lorne Michaels
and Mike Myers



Our fleet of ships,



The point is, our SuperSport cruises are the most comprehensive floating sports programs around. Imagine if you will, 32 cruises, each one designed around a particular sport. From world-class aerobics to golf, to skiing, it's all here. Think no way you'll return thinking a spin move is an old disco step, because you'll learn from stars like the NBA's Robert Parish.



or maybe you'll choose to pick up tips on skinning the hump from Stuy Chaffee. Afterwards, you can regroup with Broadway shows, or perhaps a steaming midnight buffet, where curiously, you'll need an instruction from the pros. For a 1993 Sports Afloat brochure, call your travel agent or 1 (800) 387-5532. Norwegian Cruise Line. Elegant, yes. Staff, never.

Norwegian Cruise Line Elegant, yet stuffy, never.



Maclean's

CABOT & VENTURE SHIPMANSHIP JULY 75 1985 VOL. 5 NO. 30

CONTENTS

9. CONCLUSION

4. LETTERS

12. DRINKING NOTES/PASSAGES

15 COLUMN: BARBARA AMEL
Why women go to law school

16 CANADA

Controversy still surrounds the death of a Somali prisoner in the custody of Canadian peacekeepers, Ottawa Bureau
Chad Aulborg Wilson Somali swallows why some politicians just don't get it, a violent attack leads to a grisly discovery near Winnipeg

30 WORLD

After renewed air strikes against a strategic Somali warlord, the United Nations finds itself bogged down in a complex civil war.

24 BUSINESS

Designing falling interest rates. Canadians are proving to be reluctant spenders, Quebec's largest financial institutions merge to compete more effectively with the chartered banks.

21 BUSINESS WATCH

PETER C. NEWMAN
The challenge of China's
economic revolution

12 CONTD

References

ABSTRACT

The former Soviet Union is a potential bonanza for Western cigarette manufacturers.

12 SCHWARTZ

Being gay may be a simple matter of genes, rather than of choice.

REFERENCES

52 ROCHFENCHALER



Wise guys

32 Comedy is serious business in Canada, a cross-border laugh industry that is the country's biggest cultural export. The godfather of agency on the Canadian comedians who tickle America's funnybone, Toronto-based producer Lorne Michaels is busily engaged in promoting young talent and launching new shows for the small screen and the big one, including one *Saturday Night Live* spinoff: *Cosmo*, the film, with Dan Aykroyd, and *Wayne's World II*, with Mike Myers.



The ruinous Mississippi

22 President Bill Clinton flew in to offer sympathy and financial aid to the hundreds of thousands of midwestern Americans disrupted by the flood of the century. As the Mississippi and its tributaries flowed over their banks, officials declared five states federal disaster areas and blamed the floodwaters for at least 25 deaths.



Pedal power

48 In pursuit of physical fitness, cheap transportation, freedom from traffic jams and less pollution, commuters are forsaking cars and buying bicycles. But this commuting and recreation revolution has a downside—cycling on crowded urban streets is becoming hazardous. As a result, some cities are building more bike corridors and the push is on for legislation to make cycling safer.

LETTERS

"The right track"

I don't think it's fair to imply, as Michael's *Access* to have done ("So long, Solidarity," Cover, July 12), that the NDP did an about-face on policy. As one who has worked in the government atmosphere, I honestly believe that Ontario Premier Bob Rae is on the right track. Unfortunately, the NDP may be dissolved in the next election, in all probability because too many Canadians don't want to shed some of the affluent lifestyle that they take for granted.

Joseph Lefkowitz,
Ottawa, Ont.

The socialist system in this province is a nightmare. Premier Roy Romanow is attemping to repair the damage, but it's too late. He'll go right over the next election.

John Haines,
Grandfather, Sask.

Bob Rae may not be well-liked by his brethren in the unions, but in view of the horrible legacy left by Ontario Conservatives and most recently the Liberals, he looks damn fine by default to this Joe worker. Face it, folks, the picnic is over and Ontarians (and all Canadians) have to recognize that we have lived like spoiled brats—and it's time now to clean up our mess. And it's money, *Very*.

Meredith Joe,
Toronto

"Poles apart"

The excellent success of Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller and our Prime Minister Kim Campbell in the leadership of their respective governing parties on June 12 is perhaps paradigmatic of truth contrast to the two countries ("The other new woman



How: Canadians don't want to shed the affluent lifestyle they take for granted

the " World, July 12). But similarities end, too. On human rights, for instance, we are poles apart as Canada consistently figures at the top and Turkey at the bottom of studies, such as the annual United Nations Report on Human Development.

Tom Humpheys,
Edmonton, Ont.

More to watch

I commend Michael's for its very informative and novel concept in the celebration of our 125th national birthday ("125 Canadians to watch," Cover, July 12). I regret, however, that not even one elementary or secondary school teacher, a profession that makes possible all other professions and trades, was given a paragraph. The teachers of three or four teachers would have provided a much needed morale booster for them.

Rees Gibson,
Thunder Bay, Ont.

One hundred Canadians to watch, and 50 per cent of them are people involved with what Canadians do in their leisure time? Then, there is a large number of those in the wire sector. And finally, only about 15 per cent who are involved in designing or making something, and only one couple producing food and a chef to prepare this most important necessity of all. It would seem to me that you placed an inordinate emphasis on entertainment, and though I agree that this industry is important, the future wealth of our nation will more likely be enhanced by innovation in the design, manufacture and production of usable products. You might have found more than one food producer as well, as this wonderful country will become increasingly dependent on someone else to feed us, and we can sing, dance or play ball for ever-supper.

Robert Graham,
Oxford Station, Ont.

Your parade of 100 new faces was very odd—not one architect, industrial designer, landscape architect, urban designer, graphic designer or professional craftsman—but one person who contributes in any way to the making of our built environment. The same issue features a two-page article on William Morris ("On the realm of the senses," Art, 16

J.A. Henckels.
As sharp today as in 1840.



J.A. Henckels.
Just as sharp generations from now.



The name J.A. Henckels tells of a heritage born over 250 years ago. Of the invention of an ice-hardening technology called *Fluoride®* Of craftsmanship, honed to perfection in Solingen, Germany. Which is why the best cutlery in the world will be just as sharp generations from now.

If you'd like to know more, send for our free brochure: J.A. Henckels, Dept. BM-7, 60 McPherson Street, Markham, Ontario L3R 5V6.

ZWILLING
J.A. HENCKELS
THE WORLD'S FINEST CUTLERY SINCE 1731





WE BRING CANADA to LONDON daily.

In Europe, we also serve Manchester, Paris, Madrid, Frankfurt, Milan and Rome.

And our summer schedule includes over 90 flights per week to Europe.

Canadian
Canadian Airlines International



Canadian is a registered trademark of Canadian Airlines International Ltd.

It appears that designers/contributors need to be dead for 100 years to qualify for coverage. Have sadly and typically Canadian.

Virginia Wright,
Toronto

Wedding plans

The editors of fine couples' weddings was positive and well-balanced, so all the couples were not typically white, middle-class (except one thing, taking the place of the traditional way ("For better and for worse," "Caveat, June 30). Unfortunately, the article "Thinking on White" was disappointing; I agree that there is much money to be made on weddings, but many couples cannot afford these expenses. And with values changing, it may not be that important any more for a couple to pick the perfect class pattern.

Sharon Caplan,
Arlene, N.B.

I applaud you for including a same-sex couple in your cover story on marriage. Homosexuals are not only accepted as part of our society, but they are also fully accredited as part of our society. What could be more traditional than the commitment of two people to spend their lives together? As Pirella Gotti, one of the partners, so rightly stated "They should see that it is love and commitment that counts."

Marlene Pickett,
Arlene, Que.

Medicare horrors

As a Canadian living in the United States and planning to return to Canada, I am alarmed at the willingness of some to contemplate the erosion of our national health care with our lives ("The first step," Canada, June 28). I have worked as a medical social worker in both countries and have seen the plight of U.S. patients unable to pay for their health care. The U.S. Medicare and private insurance programs started with much love and care but have been eroded every year. I urge my fellow Canadians to cut all low or elected representatives to try to solve Canada's financial problems by dismantling the health care system that is the envy of the world. If enough Canadians could see as intently as I have the horrors of the U.S. system, the idea of our less would not be tolerated.

Nancy Collett-Gardner,
San Francisco

Letters may be condensed. Please supply name, address and daytime telephone. Write letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, 4100 Sheppard Ave. E., 2227 Box B, Toronto, Ont. M1W 1A7 (416) 491-0100/0109.

BACARDI rum party planner

In mixers. In fruit juices. On the rocks.

There is nothing like the rich, smooth taste of Bacardi rum.

PLAN IN ADVANCE — Have a check list of the food and drink items that you will need — pre-planning makes sure nothing is forgotten.

ORGANIZE THE BAR — Make sure you have plenty of glasses and ice on hand. Put your BACARDI Bottles and mixers in the fridge 3 hours before party time to make sure they are cold when served. You may want to put them in a portable cooler outside in a shady spot so you don't have to walk too far to fetch up drinks. It also saves energy and keeps your refrigerator from going bananas.

MUSIC — Have a selection of music that will appeal to a variety of guests. Better, then, be considerate of your neighbours — remember — they'll still be there after your party is over.

APPETIZER APPEAL — Take advantage of your BBQ and serve up BBQ'd vegetables. They're easy to prepare and a change from chips and potatoes. Wash and dry vegetables such as broccoli, cauliflower, peppers and asparagus, brush lightly with vegetable or olive oil and grill them on your BBQ at a medium temperature. You could even grill shrimp at the same time. Serve with the dip of your choice.



Quick 'n Easy

With the warm weather, don't forget BACARDI Bottles, now available in the large 1 litre size in a variety of great tasting flavours. They're light and refreshing and made with fresh tropical fruits.

Express Delightful's

In a blender combine 1 can of BACARDI Frozen Delightful mix. Available at your supermarket — frozen juice section) add 3 cans of ice cubes and a 1/2 can of BACARDI White Rum. Blend and serve or store in the fridge a 1/2 hour ahead of time.

BACARDI Lemonade

This is easy to make ahead of time and keep in your fridge or cooler. In a blender combine 500 ml (2 cups) of ice, 100 ml (3 oz.) distilled brandy to make 100% concentrate, 250 ml (1 cup) club soda, and 1 1/2 ml (5 oz.) BACARDI White Rum.

Mixes (see 1/2 ml (5 oz.) drinks. Count the number of drinks coming and multiply this recipe.

Enjoy our good taste with your good judgement.

For more entertaining ideas send a postcard to:

TEB Distillery Co. Ltd.

P.O. Box 360, Brampton, Ontario L6Y 2J3

©1997 BACARDI RUM CO. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. BACARDI IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK.



Master of Ceremonies.

Driving a Lexus is an experience offering so many unique sensations, it's difficult to say which one will strike you first. Ironically, one of the most pleasing is an almost complete lack of sensation. For as you press the

accelerator and progress the car through the gears, you will feel no hesitation, no lurches, no bumps. Just the silky smoothness of power taking you from



a standard to highway speed. As you would imagine, this kind of polite performance has not been easily achieved. During the development of the first

Lexus, an elite team was assigned the task of completely re-inventing the automatic transmission.

After months of study these engineers unveiled the fruit of their labour – the ECT-i, which stands

for Electronically Controlled Transmission with intelligence. And it's that little "i" that makes all the difference.

Buried deep inside the transmission housing is a micro-processor

one of 9 on-board that monitors all engine workings. A second computer is installed in the engine, allowing the two components to "talk" to each other. A millisecond before each gear shift, the transmission asks the engine to delay ignition timing, reducing the engine torque and making the shift almost imperceptible. This self-adjustment also results in reduced wear on the transmission, providing increased durability and reliability.

For highway cruising, simply switch the transmission to power mode. The all-aluminum, 32-valve, 250-horsepower V8 is then allowed to wind out, taking full advantage of the wide power band. So you never have to hesitate about passing a lumbering transport truck, even uphill into a stiff wind.

All this innovation, from a technical standpoint, represents a truly monumental achievement. But it's worth noting that we've only been discussing the drivetrain; similar advancements are to be found in almost all aspects of Lexus automobiles.

To learn more about them, or to enjoy the experience of a test drive, we ask you to call 1-800-26-LEXUS for the name of the dealer nearest you. Where you'll naturally be greeted with impeccable manners.


LEXUS
The Relentless Pursuit Of Perfection.



OPENING NOTES

KING OF CHIPS

Most former prime ministers retire to lives of comfortable obscurity, occasionally catching the public's attention with a statesmanlike pronouncement. Not John Turner. Before becoming prime minister for 16 days in 1985, Turner was known as the Liberal's prince of wailing. Now, he may well become the king of french fries. A Toronto lawyer, Turner plans to step down before the next election as MP for Vancouver-Quattro. But he is also chairman of Vancouver-based international Technologists Ltd., currently a pop-



lar company among Wall Street investors. The reason it seems the right fit: Spud, says a vending machine that dispenses french fries cooked for 50 seconds in vegetable oil. Company president Edgar Kaiser Jr. insists that the fries are exactly as hot, he informs us, "It's very hard to eat someone as to believe that." Still, the company's shares have doubled in value since the middle of last month. Turner chose a short-term as a longtime friend who had been counsel to one of the Kaiser brothers' companies. Having a former prime minister as chairman certainly helps to impress prospective investors. But consumers may want to know more: Has Turner eaten his company's product? Says Kaiser, who claims to have gained 10 lb. while promoting the product, "Sure he has."

WORD FOR WORD LEARNING, OR LARK?

Every year, some 40 to 65 Canadians are chosen from the ranks of the military, government and the private sector to attend a 20-month, full-length program at the National Defence College in Kingston, Ont. Pinned by taxpayers to the tune of \$1.2 million a year, the course includes (beside) in Canada and around the world so that students can learn about domestic and international affairs. Critics say it is a waste of money. The following is from a paper by Lt.-Col. John English, RMC communications co-ordinator from July, 1991, to July, 1992. English, once a fellow in the foreign affairs department of Queen's University, left the college after disagreement with officials about the program's content.

"While visits to Canadian principal provinces including perimeters, the European Community and Japan, can as a result be justified in terms of national interests, other international patterns not only obscure, but also undermine, the strategic or security impact. Statements to the effect that the shopping is better than, or, we should plan to be here on Superfund Sunday, are not heard during planning conferences not available for their discussion of substance. By 1991-1992 it was blatantly obvious that the students were better qualified to buy a loan discount and answer than consider questions of grand strategy or national security. During the 1990 northern tour, the RMC course travelled by Hercules aircraft from England to Cape Desert, ostensibly to sample local cul-



tural, but actually to give students an opportunity to purchase quality photographic artifacts. In Zimbabwe in 1990, for course Number 707, aircraft was made a return trip from Harare to Victoria Falls for the express purpose of night viewing. The effect of such padding of course as a live up to produce students with a less and hungry desire for knowledge than academia with a thirst for the knowledge itself."

In an otherwise last week, the college's outgoing superintendent, Lt.-Gen. Scott Stenson, awarded English's comments as "spiteful" and "deliberate" (sic). He acknowledged that students as the program offers go on to various positions, but said that such visits are an integral part of the curriculum. "We cannot all expect of these a country to make up—the politics, the economics, the social and cultural life." Comments add, "That includes the government major shifts. If you go to Zimbabwe but fail to go to Victoria Falls, how can you say you've captured the essence of the country?"



Return of the pinstripe gang

They're back: the stockbrokers and investment bankers who were staples of the acquaintance 1800s in their yellow ties, red suspenders and tuxedo jackets are on the march again. After the stock market crash in October 1989, a necessary capital appeal across the brokerage industry. Now, low interest rates and renewed economic growth have rekindled the securities market and revived some flamboyant practices on Bay Street. Among the loudest indications of another bull market:

\$ Toronto money managers (see Gluskin and Gerry Sheff at Gluskin, Sheff & Associates Inc., recently added a personal assistant and video to the payroll. His new office than Werner Jankowski, the father of the stems who catered to the ladies of celebrities at Toronto's Silver Place Hotel.

\$ Among Canadian companies that have recently issued shares to take advantage of

boomtime demand are White Rose Credit and Ontario (pines) and craft store, and The Sec and Cup, a chain of coffee shops.

\$ According to Michael Kowalek, general sales manager of Dawson's Fine Cars Inc. in Toronto, sales of Persichs have "picked up somewhat." He added "All of the buyers are broken."

\$ Frank Mermel, manager of the top-performing Albion Trust mutual fund, has the Globe and Mail recently that he is chafing under the pressure of success. "My problem isn't handling the market, it's handling the expectation levels people have in it." He added "I never realized that we in the financial community have become rock stars."

\$ Jack-bored capital funds, which assemble portfolios of high yield, high risk corporate debt issues, are among the hottest selling investments in the United States.

Up in smoke

Finally, some news to light up the lives of smokers. Two Cans Reach, the 14-year-old newspaper has launched a children's airline service called Smokers' Express. By selling 250 memberships to what they claim is a private club, the founders William Wills and George Nicholson can (eventually) fly regular routes that are smoking on all regularly scheduled domestic flights. The first of these Smok-

ers' Express flights is due to take off in September from the New York City area. The flight is a day earlier than the regular flight, and is up after opening six hours on a plane with hot food and no cigarette. "On Smokers' Express flights, which will be limited at first to 10 major U.S. destinations, passengers will be able to indulge their addiction with free cigarettes. And the only people buffing out, for a change, will be non-smokers. Their seats will be in the back of the aircraft."

PASSAGES

DEB: American as in more theory. After 33 years of hard work, the 50-year-old suffered a day earlier when a helicopter he was piloting slammed into the side of a car moving south on 10th Avenue, New York City. He was the son of one of the most famous legends: Bobby Allison, who retired from competition in 1988 after being only 21 years old in the truck. His younger brother, Clifford Allison, died in a recent crash last year. Allison, who was at the controls of a helicopter, he bought last month, was taking veteran racer Rod Farmer to see a car being tested at the Talladega Superspeedway. Farmer's accident broke the race and a broken collarbone.



SURF: The CBC and the National Film Board, for \$500 million, by a group claiming to represent more than 25,000 Canadian war veterans. The group says that The Yellow and the Movie, a 1992 documentary, defames Canadian war veterans who served in the Second World War.

SURF: By model Marie Hupley's former publicist, Chuck Jones, for \$1 million of Carver, real estate, the movie Donald Trump and six reporters, for the label New York City. According to his lawyer, James Blumenthal, Hupley's boyfriend, as the source for that report last summer that Jones stole underwear, however, denies and said photos from Hupley's jeans, 50, currently have criminal charges of burglary, possession of a weapon and possession of stolen property, brought against him last July after a hidden camera videotaped him taking high-heeled shoes and clothes from the bedroom of Hupley's Manhattan apartment.

DEB: French singer-composer Les Femmes, 77, whose songs inspired rebellious youth in the 1960s, in his home in Châtenay, Italy, after a medical surgery last year. She sings as Les Femmes (The First) and Les Femmes (The Second) (the second of the political life in France, especially during the 1960 student-warfare uprising). He also composed symphonic music and as a pianist, conducted symphony orchestras and published two volumes of poetry, a biography and a novel.

BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. The Bridges of Madison County, John G. Galt
2. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
3. The American Dream, John G. Galt
4. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
5. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
6. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
7. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
8. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
9. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
10. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt

Compiled by Bruce Schiller

NONFICTION

1. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
2. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
3. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
4. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
5. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
6. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
7. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
8. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
9. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt
10. The Night Hunter, John G. Galt

POP MOVIES

Top movies in Canada, ranked according to box-office receipts during the seven days ending on July 25 (in brackets: number of screens/weeks showing)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. American Park (145/2) | 2. The Untouchables (118/2) |
| 3. The Firm (139/3) | 4. The Untouchables (118/2) |
| 5. The Untouchables (118/2) | 6. The Untouchables (118/2) |
| 7. The Untouchables (118/2) | 8. The Untouchables (118/2) |
| 9. The Untouchables (118/2) | 10. The Untouchables (118/2) |



Special offer for AIR MILES Collectors
and Maclean's Subscribers



If you want to fly,

This is Your Boarding Call!

You can collect 70 AIR MILES travel miles with Maclean's!

It's easy—

As an AIR MILES Collector, you can add 70 travel miles to your Collector Account with your paid Maclean's subscription order.

If you'd like to take us up on this special offer but haven't signed up for the AIR MILES Reward Program yet, just check the "Please Enroll Me" option and send in the

coupon below. Once you're enrolled, you can collect travel miles just by shopping at the Sponsor stores listed below.

Either way, you save over 2/3 off your Maclean's subscription — just 77¢ for all the news, entertainment and provocative discussion you want every week.

Now Boarding!

Get 70 AIR MILES travel miles to use toward your next trip, when you order Maclean's today.

FOR FASTER SERVICE CALL TO
1-416-596-2510

When you join AIR MILES you can collect travel miles with a growing group of sponsors including Maclean's, Hunter Collection Publishing, Sears Roebuck, Tilden Water, Inc., Bank of Montreal, Bob Bevier, Bell Canada, United Van Lines, Rent-A-Car, Groupo, Rent-A-Car, Goodpoint, Food City, Five Choppers and Shell.

*AIR MILES International Holdings Inc., Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Maclean's Group Inc. authorized agent.

70

**VALID FOR 70 AIR MILES Travel Miles
& over 2/3 off the cover price of Maclean's**

☒ **YES!** Send me 12 issues of Maclean's for just \$99.95 and add 70 travel miles to my Collector Account.
☐ I am already an AIR MILES Collector. ☐ Please enroll me in the AIR MILES Reward Program.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Province _____

Collector # _____ (If you are not a collector, please leave blank)

☐ Bill me (Please add 70 travel miles when I pay)

☐ I prefer to be billed 70 travel miles right away

☐ Please check how long it is a normal 30-day subscription — thank you for reading!

☐ Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

☐ Card No. _____

Collector # _____ (If you are not a collector, please leave blank)

May not be combined with any other offer. GST included. Price of Quebec \$12.00 (taxes included). Offer valid only in provinces of Canada until December 31, 1995. See AIR MILES Collectors' guide for full details of offer.

Collector Card Special rules can be collected only with AIR MILES Card number.

Call 1-416-596-2510 for details. Offer valid only in provinces of Canada until December 31, 1995. See AIR MILES Collectors' guide for full details of offer.

Signature _____

Print Name _____

70

70

COLUMN



The real concerns of modern women

BY BARBARA ANIEL

How would Jonathan Swift or Lewis Carroll have described Canada? We are not so much a country of *Madisons* as a nation going slightly off its rocker. Canadians can't be blamed for this. When a country is ruled by lunatics and forced to attend at the Mad Hatter's tea party, well, the results are predictable. You end up with people in suburban making perfectly serious responses to a non sense story like the recent federal-provincial report on "gender equality in the Canadian legal system."

The study is simply too silly for words. Take this quote: "Aggression against women occurs on a spectrum of severity that moves from non-specific to specific from a single advertisement for automobiles or beer to associations with heavily clad women, to murder. The title of much of the aggression is only a question of degree."

If the legal minds of the authors of this report note the difference between the thought processes of a chap looking at a pretty girl and the thought processes of a murderer as only a "question of degree," then perhaps their own state of mind disappears from any semblance of the legal process before their own counsel for psychiatric treatment. But did our new Prime Minister hold with derision at such madness? Did our cabinet elites point out the logical fallacies of such arguments? Does it come as a shock to anyone that the federal justice minister, Pierre Boudre, says that he and his provincial colleagues "have embraced the underlying spirit and principles of this report." Look, the truth is that we are ruled either by cowards afraid to challenge received wisdom, or by fools or by fools.

The report wants to do a lot more things for women. The central idea is to create a new body to deal with the needs of women in order to protect and create educational programs about the harmful effects of rape (the portrait of women, and so on

They push buttons to operate machines, call mechanics to fix anything that goes wrong and buy "fresh" pasta at sky-high prices

There is a great deal of blather about how Canada's criminal justice system is outrageously biased against women and how the law must be rewritten because they are gender specific or something. Whatever may be at stake in our legal system, I feel certain it will not be solved when we launch change membership in parliament.

Recently, a British government official trying to be just personable and helpful suggested that perhaps there should be legislation for housewives to take their own women who stayed home had a recognized level of competence. The problem with that was clear as a number of people including one of the British sociologists who pointed out that a great number of modern women would never pass a test at domestic science. I could see his point. Most middle-class women forced to stay in the home by recession, personal circumstances or even choice are completely helpless. They don't know how to fix a simple plumbing problem and haven't a clue about household economy. The central idea is to create a new body to deal with the needs of women in order to protect and create educational programs about the harmful effects of rape (the portrait of women, and so on

push buttons to get the household machines to work, call mechanics to fix anything that goes wrong and buy "fresh" pasta that is frozen-dried, or 19 varieties of olive bread at sky high prices.

Our schools do offer courses in Home Economics, except they are generally optional. Both boys and girls can take Home Ec or Shop, but in this gender-free curriculum, boys don't do the cross-stitch cooking and girls still don't understand welding. Our coast government, of course, and there will be boys who can neither weld nor paint nor sail, but on the whole most boys know something. They can either climb mountains or do accounting or fix fuses. There have always been women—there are today—women from Maclean's (see Sarah Bernhardt) who have specific skills. But, just as all men today can fix things, previously all women used to know something about the household arts such as child upbringing, sewing, budgeting and pressing a shirt. Even the ones who knew nothing at least knew that. Today, most girls take liberal arts degrees and grow up into law school—and know nothing.

I am always amazed when I read that a sign of the improved status of females is that more than 50 per cent of law school students are female. Law school has become—far better than most women—either like the priesthood or the past. It is a class system with a medieval class hierarchy or even with a medieval class hierarchy but has no special interest in anything, be it or she is sent to law school. The law-making machine graduates become indifferent lawyers. These law-making women go into government agencies and become feminist or not lawyers. From there, these women go into a constant spin of bureaucracy, drawing up programs for more women to become, says, Status of Women lawyers. This marvelous report on women in the judicial system, for example, is a consensus for little feminists to reproduce and teach themselves. As for the daughters of the men and women who write the constitution, the constitution, the household skills are learned through experience in just, mother to daughter. But it is hard to appreciate with men in the kitchen when she must be ever vigilant at work for the human rights commission.

Well, all we need is a woman! I'd suggest readers get hold of a copy of G. K. Chesterton's words and take a look at each of us as "Woman" or, my friend, "The Mad Offspring." And if you want to understand what the authors of serious reports are up to, as they try to impose their social engineering on us at the expense of our legal system, read "The Tyranny of Tyranny" by W. H. Auden. "When you look for tyrants, do not look for them among the obvious types that have oppressed men in the past . . . Tyranny always appears by the unguarded gate. The tyrant is always shy and unobtrusive. The tyrant is always a man. He has always come there in the promise that he will reward something people really wanted protected—helpless or public justice or patriotic glory." Or the rights of women and our criminal justice system.

ON THE DEFENCE



AN UNEXPLAINED DEATH IN SOMALIA CONTINUES TO STIR CONTROVERSY

The dead man was little known, the alleged killers were thousands of kilometres from home and the entire incident seemed likely to be forgotten quickly until the flurry of inquiries that have bedeviled Somalia. But more than four months after the killing of a Somali journalist in Canadian custody—an event that led to charges against four Canadian peacekeepers, two of whom stand accused of second-degree murder—the case continues to stir controversy. Among the issues is the reluctance of both the military and Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, at the time the minister of defence, to make public aspects of the case involving Canadian soldiers attached to a UN peacekeeping force in the war-torn African country (page 20). As well, cautious remarks in apparent waffle strategy by one of the soldiers, Campbell's recent statements on the case have done nothing to clarify what she knew

about the incident, and when she knew it.

Indeed, one of the few comments from her since the death has been the unwillingness of military officials. Campbell and her aides to discuss the case. According to a military "significant incident report," Canadian soldiers arrested Somali Shabab Abukhar Arane, 29, on March 14, after he captured the Canadian camp cook at Belet Hara, presumably to steal supplies. He died after a knife Arane's death was announced in a news release that was posted in the Somali capital of Mogadishu, 336 km from Belet Hara, but not made available in Canada. The information only became widely known on April 1, after a reporter from *Pembroke Post*, 126 km northwest of Ottawa, wrote about the death for the *Pembroke Citizen*. (It was later found that the reporter of the event was in Belet Hara to observe the activities of soldiers from CFB Petawawa, near Pembroke. But because he was not told

of the news release in Mogadishu, Day received confirmation of the killing only after questioning officials of the department of national defence (DND) in Ottawa.

That two-week delay, Campbell acknowledged last week, was a mistake. "The assumption in Ottawa was that the information would be made public and it was made public," she said in Calgary. "But it was perhaps not drawn to the attention of the media." She added that, in future, the military will contact journalists if major incidents go unreported for more than 24 hours.

Campbell's first-cousin of still, Ray Gosselin, has acknowledged that he was alerted of the death only hours after it occurred. Campbell herself says that she was briefed about the death on March 17, and was told on March 19 that military police were going to Somalia to investigate. Still, neither she nor anyone in her department spoke publicly about the incident until after the appearance of Day's

story. On April 28, Campbell told the *Comet* that she had been informed of the "criminal nature" of the incident only on March 21, when the military police team returned from Somalia. Last week, the Prime Minister's Office declined further comment.

Opposition politicians have speculated that Campbell, then in the midst of the Conservative leadership campaign that made her Prime Minister on June 25, deliberately tried to suppress information about the death for fear that it might result in damaging publicity. "She keeps saying it was other people's mistakes," said Liberal MP Lloyd Axworthy. "She isn't taking the responsibility."

The case continues to cause problems for the military. DND officials have released few details about the death, saying they do not want to disrupt the justice process. Last week, however, a CMC Italia report raised questions about the alleged suicide attempt of Master Cpl. Clayton Mathew.

Mathew, who was charged with second-degree murder after the killing. Military officials have suggested that Mathew tried to hang himself with a boot lace while in custody. But an anonymous source sent the CBC and several other news organizations photos showing that Mathew was wearing two head boots when he was found alive, hanging in his cell. If true, that could support claims, as by Mathew's family, that he was the victim of an attempted murder, rather than an attempted suicide. DND officials have declined to confirm the existence of such photographs. But a military official who spoke to Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's visit. Under military law, nothing that Mathew might have said can be used against him.

Despite the pressure for greater disclosure, there has shown little desire to be more forthcoming. An armed forces board of inquiry is now conducting a private review of Canada's role in Somalia and will report its initial findings by July 20 to the chief of the defence staff, Admiral John de la Cour. The inquiry will then be put on hold until after the trial of the four soldiers.

Meanwhile, Mathew has learned that all promotions for personnel who served in Somalia have been frozen pending the outcome of the inquiry. That includes a general promotion for the commander of Canada's forces there, Col. Serge Labbe. Last Feb. 5, DND announced that Labbe would be promoted to brigadier general and named commander of the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ont. Instead, Labbe, while retaining his rank as colonel,

has been named director general of military planning and operations at DND headquarters.

Ironically, his new title will include overseeing an evaluation of the Somali mission. Labbe himself became the focus of controversy after a March 4 incident in which two Canadian soldiers shot two unarmed Somali. One Somali was killed and the other wounded. Subsequent DND reports said that the two were shot while attempting to enter the compound at 400 m at dusk time by two soldiers whose weapons were equipped with nightscopes. Labbe and four other soldiers were charged with the actions of well-trained soldiers. The shootings, however, are still under investigation.

Mathew's complete account of the March 16 shooting will become public only when the four soldiers charged with the deaths go on trial in an open court. According to reports, those who will be held on the paperwork is complete, likely this fall. If so, there is a good chance that the trial will coincide with a federal election campaign. Only then will Canadians learn more about how and why Somalia's Abukhar Arane died.

LEWIS FENNELL and ANDREW WILSON-SMITH in Ottawa

Mathew in Somalia: Campbell with fellow Tories in Calgary last week (opposite) questioned

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

Mathew's cousin of

HEALTH CHECK

Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa was given a clean bill of health by his doctor at the Montreal Cancer Institute in Beaudette, 260 Beaudette, who just turned 60, underwent treatment for leukemia, the deadliest form of skin cancer, earlier this year. The treatment involved the experimental drug interferon-2.

DEATH ON THE HIGHWAY

More than a pickup truck towing loads of diesel fuel collided with a van carrying senior citizens near Lac-Bouchette, Que., 300 km north of Quebec City. The crash is the worst in Canada since 1980.

BIG BROTHER ARRIVES

Privacy Commissioner Bruce Phillips warned that Canadians face a Orwellian future if the federal government goes ahead with a proposed network of technological systems that would allow Ottawa to keep a single data bank file on all transactions between individual citizens and government. Phillips said that the network would allow government and the private sector to exchange personal data, with no privacy safeguards.

HOSPITAL CUTS

Alberta's newly-elected Conservative government announced a series of sweeping spending cuts, including a \$675-million reduction in hospital funding that will eliminate an estimated 3,000 jobs. Treasurer Jim Dinning warned that more cuts will be needed to reduce the province's \$2.5 billion operating deficit.

DEFENDING A PRINCIPLE

A report for the Ontario Human Rights Commission said that people accused of crimes should be considered guilty until proven innocent. Commission chairman Bernard Dinwiddie, a British Columbia MLA, initially endorsed the report, for which the commission paid a law student \$9,000. Dinwiddie later released a statement supporting "the assumption of innocence as a basic tenet of our legal system."

FORMER SPY COMPROMISED

The federal government announced that it will pay an unspecified settlement to James Bennett, an RCMP captain who was awarded out of the court in the 1980s for his role in being a RCMP double agent. Two months ago, Bennett fled a \$100,000 claim.

SOMALI FIASCO

A DEADLY UN AIR ATTACK PROVOKES HEATED DISAGREEMENT ABOUT THE NEW ROLE OF PEACEKEEPERS

The ghostly images of the emaciated no longer haunt Somalia—the 300,000 people it all but once, and Somalia is growing again in the lush green fields. But last week, the Somali children who used to line the dusty streets of southern Mogadishu to smile and wave at American troops were gone, too. They were replaced by thousands of protesters, by militia called for revenge attacks on U.S. troops and by Somali militia so enraged at U.S. strikes against their leaders that they stoned, beat and shot last month's journalists to death. The United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), deployed on a mission to secure relief supplies, has found itself bogged down in a complex civil war. "The operation which was begun in order to protect humanitarian assistance has changed gradually and has become a heavy military presence," observed Mohamed Sahnoun, a former UN ambassador to Somalia. "The problem is that now the UN operation is perceived by the Somalis as an occupation." Pierre Gelles, a French aid worker trapped in the southern Mogadishu compound last week, agreed. "The tension in the streets is high," Gelles told *Maclean's*. "People are afraid and aggressive—they hate us or not at all white skin."

A helicopter air strike on July 12 against the command centre of renegade Somali warlord Gen Mohamed Farah Aidid was the latest major escalation in a series of bloody confrontations that, since early June, have killed at least 150 Somalis and 35 peacekeepers—in

cluding 28 Palestinians and three Indians. And it blew apart a long-standing dispute within the 27-nation UN operation. July vehemently denounced the airborne attack, and when the UN's endowments general for peacekeeping, Rafi Amdur, ordered the Italian commander of 2,400 troops in Somalia to return home. Rome refused to move him out of the country. A former colonel power in Somalia, Italy has advocated a more diplomatically approach towards Aidid. But, Amdur declared UNOSOM's aggressive action, saying that the world body had been criticized for doing too little to stop attacks on civilians by "criminal elements" in Bosnia. "In Somalia," he said, "we have a mandate to check some of these criminal elements. In the face of a civil and painful but humanitarian situation, we must act."

But even those who support the general

threat of the UNOSOM operation have raised questions about its execution, and about last week's helicopter attack in particular. The Red Cross reported that 54 Somalis died to Aidid's compound. The world's support are claimed that local elders and intellectuals were meeting with Aidid's people at the time of the attack, and that they were among the dead. "If these people are getting caught in an attack on Aidid, you're just making your enemies," said John Watson, executive director of the aid agency Oxfam Canada. A Canadian officer who served as UNOSOM's chief of staff until June 18 defended the use of force against Aidid, saying that it is a necessary element in the struggle to keep a political settlement in a war-torn country that has no government. Even so, Brig-Gen James Cox expressed concerns about the

U.S. helicopter in Mogadishu, Italian casualties (below): complex civil war

perpet lack of co-ordinated political and humanitarian operations. Said Cox, "The only action...errands out in isolation, isn't about to strengthen the problem."

Aidid is only one of about 15 so-called warlords, Somali leaders who controlled a large segment of militia based along the lines. He proved powerful because the area he controls, southern Mogadishu, is close to the port and airport through which most aid supplies pass. When U.S. forces landed in Mogadishu last December, they appeared to have conflict with Aidid—the U.S. army at the time was staging in a compound owned by an Aidid ally. But relations quickly deteriorated. This UN-backed peace conference failed. And by the time the U.S.-led military coalition handed the Somali operation over to UNOSOM as May 4, the American support continued that Aidid was the major obstacle to peace.

The May 4 changeover meant that independent national forces had to submit to UNOSOM command—the standard practice in peacekeeping operations. Canadian Cox and that some forces—including the Italian, French and Belgian—had a harder time adjusting than others. "Even in the middle of the operation," Cox said, "we had a couple of days where, before the commander of the United Nations could order forces on the ground to do something, that request had to be put back to Paris or Rome to be cleared in the government."

To make matters more difficult, the United Nations is brooding an uncertain ground—emerging a peacekeeping, rather than peacekeeping, role. And it is the first operation in which American troops are under UN command. Retired admiral Jonathan Howe,

the overall leader of the UN mission in Somalia, as well as Maj-Gen. Thomas Monaghan, the deputy commander of UNOSOM, are Americans (the commander in Turkish Lt. Gen. Greek (left) and other nations have complained of undue American influence. Cox confirmed that UNOSOM's decision to go after Aidid, "was an American decision," although he, like other commanders supported it—especially after June 5, when 20 Pakistani peacekeepers were threatened, allegedly by Aidid's supporters.

However, Italian commander Gen. Bruno Lan was wary of the new direction, and he continued to negotiate with Aidid even as UNOSOM was undertaking military operations against him. "In the early stages, it was the Italian brigadier who spoke up on meetings and said perhaps we ought to slow it up, or find another, peaceful way," said Cox. But it was also Lan's agreement to Aidid's demand for a "Fidelio" mission, who "was ready to capture Aidid" last month. Italian officials last week that UN commanders in Somalia disavowed the Italian general. "I think they don't want to catch Aidid," maintained French aid worker Gelles. "They want to kill him."

Gelles argues that unless UNOSOM stops fighting and starts talking, Mogadishu will turn into another Beirut. CAW's Watson agrees that more political action is necessary, but he also says that the military had to tackle Aidid sooner or later. Clearly, the United Nations has to struggle with its new role, striking a balance between its military and political operations. It may be Somalia's misfortune to have been one of the world's early testing grounds in peacekeeping.

MARY NEMERIT with correspondence reports



MISSIONS BAGHEAD

Rafel Klesner, head of the United Nations special commission in charge of disarmament, met with Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Mordechai in Baghead in an attempt to work the critical UN military action against the country. The government of Saddam Hussein has refused to allow UN officials to install cameras at missile-launching sites, stating that it will not permit monitoring unless the world body lifts trade sanctions.

SINKING SOLID GROUND

Mexico called a high-level sign for the illegal Chinese immigrants when it agreed to allow their three ships to dock in the port city of Ensenada. Mexican officials said that the last people would be repatriated to China. On July 7, the U.S. Coast Guard intercepted the running boats off Mexico's Pacific coast, but American officials refused to allow the passengers to land in the United States.

A GLIDER ALLIANCE

Jordan and the Palestinian Liberation Organization agreed to form joint commissions to discuss tensions between Jordan and the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip—the first practical steps towards a future confederation of the two states. In 1991, Jordan and the PLO agreed on the principle of a confederation between Jordan and whatever independent Palestinian entity emerges from the ongoing peace process, now 20 months old.

LEAVING A BLOCKADE

Sri Lankans raised a two-week fuel blockade of Sarny, allowing 70 tons of diesel fuel to be delivered to the besieged Russian capital. The tankers' first stage was to the city's railway, a main water pump station and the hospital, which desperately needed the fuel to run generators for electricity.

A POLITICAL HOT SPOT

U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin announced a comprehensive report to President Bill Clinton on how best to ease a ban on guns and missiles in the military. The Aspin plan, being considered by the President, apparently recommends a "don't ask, don't tell" policy, previously approved of by Pentagon brass, which would permit homosexuals to serve in the military provided that they keep their sexual orientation secret. Gay rights activists clearly oppose the compromise.





At this rate, the water will reach the roof of this house in St. Louis.

WORLD THE UNITED STATES

The Mississippi's ruinous deluge

Midwesterners battle the flood of the century

Well, the rains are washed out north of town, it's gotta head for higher ground. We can't come here till the water goes down. Five feet high and rising.

—Johnny Cash

The flood of the century has changed Larry Morgan's daily routine—but only a little. The 49-year-old merchant still leaves his next-to-drunk house in rural St. Charles County, Mo., before sunrise to commute to work at one of several bakeries. Ma Doreen Daugherty's several factories in nearby St. Louis, Ill., now, instead of driving,

he steps from his tiny cement front porch into a 10-foot aluminum skiff. Since July 3, Morgan's house has been a solitary island amid the steadily rising flood waters of the Mississippi River, America's largest waterway, which swanders 3,200 miles from Lake Itasca, Minn., to the Gulf of Mexico. By the middle of last week, the natural passable for small boats above the brown floodwaters was 17 miles away across submerged fields. Finding one afternoon before thinking back into his skill for the return trip home, he explained nonchalantly how, only each day, he and some other stranded neighbors "bust over to



ASSIGNMENT

Chris Wood
in FLOODGATE
DES SPOUX, MO.

the coal and get in our cars and go to work."

Some of the hundreds of thousands of midwestern Americans battling one of the greatest floods in the country's history have been less successful at maintaining their homes. "I can't take it any more," sobbed 59-year-old Christine Blum last week, as she stood helplessly in the arms of President Bill Clinton during his inspection tour of Des Moines, Iowa. The city of 250,000 people has been without drinking water since July 13, when a swollen tributary of the Mississippi overflowed into the water-treatment plant. Tempers flared at several of the five sewer-treatment stations, an almost daily thunderclap accompanied by torrential downpours threatened to push already overwhelmed currents to even more damaging levels. And as brown water boiled over dozens of levees protecting communities and threatened along both the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the 32.1 billion in federal disaster aid that Clinton promised during his Iowa visit seemed certain to fall far short of a disaster

one 380-mile stretch of the Mississippi along St. Louis, only one of half a dozen bridges across the river remained open—and only to local and emergency traffic. Flooded railway lines throughout the heart of the country swelled as much as a quarter of U.S. train traffic. And at many spots along the affected rivers, including Hannibal, Mo., the highway north of author Mark Twain, residents paid southern army stricken levees and prayed for divine protection.

But nowhere was the battle to protect life and property more dramatic than in St. Charles County. The area, with a population of 212,000, lies just north of St. Louis, forming a narrow peninsula between the Missouri and Mississippi at the point where the two great rivers meet and are joined by the smaller Illinois River. Flooded in triple jeopardy by the confluence of the three waterways, the county has been flooded by three local massive mudflows occurred in 1973 and 1984. But last week, Gary Schwarbach, the state-hired director of the St. Charles Emergency Management Agency, estimated that more than a third of the county, an area about the size of Metropolitan Toronto, was under water. Said Schwarbach: "We have broken all records." An iris concep-

ted to fall locally almost every day last week, and with the flood crest on the upper Mississippi not expected to reach St. Louis until early this week, Schwarbach added: "We don't see any relief in sight."

For residents in the eastern third of the county, the view was of water—everywhere. The flood produced some jarring images. On July 14, U.S. Coast Guard Reserve jetty officer Steven Daugherty and a partly inundated highway intersection at a midsize Illinois town were to put a 17-foot motorboat in the water. Dangling half-submerged road signs, Daugherty drove his craft through a gap in the trees, where a smaller road joined the highway, and took the boat out onto a broad lake that at normal times is coped off with in rows of corn and soybeans. The vast expanse of water stretched to the horizon, the few breaks only by green ricepods and the angular roofs of submerged houses and barns.

Daugherty's mission, to check on the condition of Larry Morgan's neighbors at the small roadside community of Portage des Sioux, as denoted the hazards facing rescue workers

heating fat tanks still charged with pressurized propane, dotted the top of the water. Beneath the surface, submerged road signs, sheds and even fire hydrants posed additional dangers. The trip to Portage des Sioux, usually 15 minutes by car from the intersection where Daugherty launched the boat, took nearly an hour.

The community of 333 people, however, offered a striking example of local resilience. Although the water that covered areas that had the town by railroad was chest-deep in some intersections, at least 300 residents refused to leave. Some were staying "to protect their houses from looters," said Sheri Griffith, 34, standing on the front porch of a mobile home with its door barely above water. Others, like lifelong resident Moe Goodwin, simply refused to be pushed out by anything as arbitrary as the flood. Declared Goodwin, 56, as he sipped a beer in the town tavern, Red's Agency: "It'll stay in this town until it dries out easy."

The cream-colored brick tavern is a focus of local determination to resist out the flood. As Resident and several companion drinks and compared reports about how high the water was upstream, co-owners Margie Truesell, 42, and Jo Ann Meyers, 36, passed around movie-building freshly baked chocolate chip cookies. For her part, Daugherty said that she was motivated by the water that had crept up to the tavern's walls on two sides. To get to work that morning, she told Meadows, "I got up on my boyfriend's chest waters." Unlashed by the flood she said that she was collecting photographs to compare with earlier conditions. Said Griffith: "We all ready have the finer ready for our food pictures."

At the town's library and its one grocery store, people planning to make the long trip to the nearest mail write-down (the above number on a charcoal board so that other residents intending to leave can get a few bits. Two portable toilets dot the streets to relieve the load on the community's small sewage treatment plant, which by late last week was still functioning in water three feet of water. "Our biggest concern is electricity," said store owner and town alderman Doreen DeLaury. "If it goes, the water plant goes."

Still, some residents were beginning to show the strain. "It's different when you're a kid," observed Shirley Lopez, 34. "In 1973, we got out the boats and went and played in the water and had a great time." Now, said Lopez, "when I've got three little kids and you can't flush the toilet, that's a disaster." Added Schwarbach, a 36-year-old mother concerned about her own children's safety that overboarded mudflowed into the stream were discharging raw sewage into the river. "I don't want my daughter in the water." Elsewhere in St. Charles County, flood-



and residents alike as they adapted to their altered environment. Several times, the 31-year-old resident was forced to leave home to avoid the electric power lines that hang so within three feet of the water. Floating debris, everything from children's toys to household

about the same foodwaters reflected the same mixture of decay and dogged determination. Onville, Okla., 65, took the long view characteristic of a man whose family has farmed the area's rich soil for more than a century. Although floodwaters have destroyed an estimated \$50,000 worth of corn and soybeans on 150 acres of his land, he noted, "The best farming here for 50 years and this is the first time we'll lose it all. The river's been good to us." For her part, single mother Donna Harvett, 35, who usually relays with her the children at a Red Cross shelter, noted, "Everybody has pulled together. It's like a bond."

Those bonds were likely to be tested further when the floods reached, however, a kilometer from the trailer park where high water rippled around Harvett's mobile home, fireman Michael Morris, 44, kept a watchful eye on the levee protecting 400 other St. Charles homes from the swollen Missouri River. "Where the current comes



Volunteers battle the Mississippi in Klemmerville, Mo., piling together

through and attacks against the levee, that's where you have problems," he told Missouri. "It's broken here three times that I know it. If we get two more first like they say I don't see the levee holding." Less than 24 hours later the levee gave way.

Per St. Charles County, as well as the rest of the Midwest, most forecasters predicted that the worst damage would pass by early this week, when the flood crest was expected to move downstream from St. Louis. And

over the surge of water reaches Cairo, Ill., south or 150 miles to the south, the flood was expected to dissipate from that point on to the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi's channel grows wider and deeper, capable of containing more than five times the volume of water that was causing so much damage on its upper reaches. Economists now estimate that the flood's toll was unlikely to reach the \$13 billion cost of last year's Hurricane Andrew, which devastated south Florida and the Louisiana coast.

Like many of his neighbors in St. Charles County, Larry Margia was content on preserving his good humor in the face of disaster. Calmly when he reached his swimming machine last week was greeted with a greeting of "Welcome, Larry." Margia has talked of an earlier Mississippi flood, joking with the chaos. "Two feet high and rising." Midwesterners could only realize that, over the waters eventually began to fall, they would emerge from the deluge of the conundrum but undelivered. □

Death from the deeps

Unlike residents along the muddy Mississippi, the coastal inhabitants of northern Japan had no advance warning. First came the jolt. At exactly 10:17 p.m. local time on July 18, a powerful earth quake, measuring 7.8 on the open ended Richter scale, rocked the country's northernmost main island of Hokkaido. The quake, centered about 50 miles offshore and 30 miles below the Sea of Japan, crumbled houses, touched off landslides and set fire to broken gas lines. Fire panicked later came the wall of waves, warning of approaching tidal waves or tsunami, prompted by the unseen tremor. But for weeks, the alert came too late. Just 35 minutes after the initial shock wave, the first wall of water slammed into the coast, sweeping scattered houses away like toys with waves, out to sea as they attempted to flee to higher ground. Yet more waves, some surging 30 feet in height and in-



Ookawara, 30-foot walls of water moving at 300 m.p.h.

coming at more than 300 m.p.h., pounded the shore as dawn survivors, many having lost everything but their lives, cried out for their missing loved ones. Japan's worst earthquake in 45 years took a grim toll. The week's end, officials counted more than 100 dead, more than 150 injured and lost 1,000 homeless, with scores more people missing. Potential aftershocks rumbled for days after the initial quake. Japan's National Maritime

Agency and Self-Defense Forces dispatched hundreds of personnel to the region with emergency food, water and clothing for the victims. Worst hit was the bay fishing and resort island of Okushiri, 30 miles south of the epicenter, where more than 180 people out of a total population of 4,600 were killed. An entire village slid into the two-story Yoposo Hotel, burying about three dozen people, many of them elderly tourists. And more than half of all houses on the island either collapsed, were destroyed by the waves, or burned to the ground.

In the immediate aftermath, houses and cars, some containing people, were sucked out to sea, while fishery boats and ships were tossed inland like toys. In the village of Aomae, on the southern tip of Okushiri, a fire storm incinerated everything in its path. Buses and trucks lay twisted on buckled roads lined by burned-out homes. Community centers and schools overflew with the homeless. It was a devastating reminder of the destructive power of nature.

SCOTT STEINER with correspondents reports

The XV Commonwealth Games

the countdown begins!

From August 18 to 25, 1996, more than 3,200 athletes from 66 Commonwealth nations will compete in Canada's largest sport and cultural event of the decade — the XV Commonwealth Games.

More than 300 million television viewers worldwide will watch as Commonwealth athletes compete in 10 sports: aquatics, athletics, badminton, boxing, cycling, gymnastics, lawn bowls, shooting, weightlifting and wrestling. Field lacrosse will be the Games' demonstration sport.

For the first time in the history of the Games, athletes with a disability will participate in everything from sport comparisons to the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

The Queen, who traditionally closes the Games, and other members of the Royal Family, will lead 1,200 Commonwealth delegates and special observers from 66 nations to Victoria, British Columbia.

The Games' mascot, Kile Wyck, a

friendly orca whale, welcomes national and international visitors to Victoria.

The Games are an important Commonwealth tradition, since they were first held in Hamilton, Ontario in 1930.

Although primarily a sport festival with competitions for the Commonwealth's best in 10 sports, the Games will have something for everyone.

The best of the Commonwealth arts community, including many Canadian artists, will be showcased in a year-long Arts and Cultural Festival, beginning August 1, 1995.

The Harbour Festival will present the ongoing rhythms of world beat music and dance, and super-charged dancing, singing, and dance from Africa, the Pacific, and Europe from August 17 to 28, 1996, at Water's Edge Harbour.

Catch the Spirit of '96.

The Games is an international athletic competition that promotes opportunities for human development and celebrates cross-cul-



tural understanding, the tradition of good sportsmanship and the triumph of personal achievement.

Get or write for information: Victoria Commonwealth Games Society P.O. Box 1996, Victoria, B.C. Canada V8W 3A8. Phone: (604) 595-1194 (for information and accommodation reservations) 1-800-663-3882.

MACLEAN'S, THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE OF THE 1994 COMMONWEALTH GAMES, IS PROUD TO SUPPORT THE CORPORATE PARTNERS OF THE GAMES.

Maclean's

CANADA'S LEADING NEWS MAGAZINE

BC Hydro
BC TEL
British Columbia Lottery Corporation
Canada Post Corporation
Canon Canada Inc.

Coca-Cola (Canada)
General Motors of Canada Limited
IBM Canada Ltd.
Kodak Canada Inc.
Loblaw Properties of Canada
SaskTel Canada Inc.



SHOPPING STRIKE

THE COST OF CREDIT IS DOWN, BUT PEOPLE FEAR TO BORROW

Like a lot of other references along "automobile row," a string of car demonstrations on the outskirts of Saint John, N.B., Jack Brown is wondering what is taking him hours of eager customers back into his showrooms. Brown is the new car sales manager at Debrahn Chrysler Dodge, which last week offered buyers loans at an interest rate of 5-9 per cent. Before the economy plunged into a recession three years ago, Brown says a rate that low would have triggered a rush of buyers into his dealership. But while new car sales at Debrahn so far this year are up by about 10 per cent over the same period last year, Brown says that they are still far below their pre-recession levels. Like other sellers and manufacturers of so-called big ticket items—cars, houses, furniture and appliances—Brown says that over the lowest interest rates in more than 35 years have so far failed to convince

recession-battered consumers to begin borrowing and spending again. "The low rates alone won't enough to do what they could be doing," he says. "Even if rates were at zero per cent, a lot of folks wouldn't be buying because they don't know if they'll have a job next week."

That widespread uncertainty has dampened the potential impact of the country's lower interest rates. In the past, economists say, lower rates have been the most effective way of encouraging consumers to buy new houses, cars or other large items. Such renewed borrowing and spending, in turn, has been a powerful factor in boosting the economy out of slumps—boosting production and employment in those consumer-oriented industries as well as the demand for raw materials and related goods and services. But even though most interest rates are now at almost half their pre-recession levels, many Canadians are

still in no mood to buy. Economists say that reluctance is understandable: unemployment remains stubbornly high at 11.3 per cent of the labor force, wages and salaries are stagnant and many families are still dealing with high debts from the 1980s. As well, governments are slashing jobs and raising taxes. As a result, says Earl Sweet, assistant chief economist for the Royal Bank of Canada, "The effect of the interest rate reductions hasn't been as large as one would have thought."

Last week, rates continued to drift down. The Bank of Canada lowered its benchmark annual rate to 4.58 per cent from 4.72 per cent. A day earlier, the Big Six chartered banks dropped their benchmark prime lending rates, the interest charged on loans to their most credit-worthy corporate

borrowers, to 4.75 per cent from six per cent. Most banks and trust companies also lowered their charges on home-purchase loans, slashing their one-year mortgage rate, for one example, to 4.6 per cent from 7.35 per cent. In fact, apart from a sharp upward spike in interest rates in the weeks following the constitutional referendum on Oct. 26, 1992, interest rates have declined steadily over the past three years.

Sell in some sectors, those declines have had a positive impact on spending. Last week, the Canadian Real Estate Association reported that sales of existing houses in Canada's 35 largest cities climbed by 4.3 per cent in June to 19,022, the second monthly increase in a row. "With mortgage rates coming down, we hope to see real estate continue their upward trend," said the association's president, David Hyman. But in the crucial market for new homes, builders are still struggling to attract buyers. Nationwide, housing starts, expressed on an annualized basis, declined to a rate of 110,000 a year in May, down 17 per cent from the same month in 1990—and well below the average of more than 200,000 started a year before the recession.

Like many builders across Canada, Peter Bell Negelmann, the president of the Saskatchewan division of Edmonton-based Bell-Bell Homes, the largest homebuilder in the province, says lower rates by themselves have had little impact on buyers. "We thought when we got down over the six-per-cent mortgage rates that

they had in the United States, that it would be great," Bell-Negelmann says. But even at those rates, he adds, "People are still locking their money in the bank."

Bell-Negelmann says he understands why potential buyers are reluctant to take the plunge. Even though Statistics Canada declared the recession officially over in January of this year, he claims, "Everybody is still worried about their jobs. As well, like many homebuilders, Bell-Negelmann argues that Bank of Canada governor John Crow has lowered rates too gradually. Declared Bell-Negelmann: "The way they held those rates up for so long—that really killed a lot of people."

Auto dealers also doubt whether lower interest rates will be able to kickstart sales the way that they have in the past. Total sales of new cars and trucks dipped to 117,022 in June, down seven per cent from May and below the level for June in each of the past three years. In addition to fears about job security and high debt levels, dealers say that consumers have been confused—and spoiled—by several years of low-interest financing and rebate schemes. As a result, Brown says, many buyers view single-digit interest rates as a sales gimmick. Still, Brown "I'd give it half the average pay off of the street, he'll say. Just take it all off the sticker price of the car instead."

Furniture and appliance sellers say that they, too, have yet to feel much of a boost from the latest round of interest rate reductions. At Sears Canada Inc., Canada's largest department store chain and dependent on high-ticket items for half of its

Business Notes

P&G SLASHES WORKFORCE

Procter & Gamble Co. the Cincinnati-based multinational consumer products giant, plans to cut 15,000 of its 116,000 employees by 2000. Canada will lose close 40 of its 147 sales distribution plants, as part of a global restructuring. The company, which had net earnings of \$1.9 billion for fiscal 1993-1994, expects more than 120 billion products worldwide and 145 in plants in Canada.

A BOTTOM-LINE BROWNOUT

Ontario Hydro forecasts that it will lose about \$1.6 billion in 1993 because of depressed electric power sales and special charges related to its financial restructuring. Although the provincially owned utility said it will post an operating loss of about \$200 million, it attributes a further \$1.4-billion loss to the cost of laying off 4,500 of its 28,000 employees and to corporate restructuring.

NO TO NAFTA

Nearly half, 44 per cent, of those surveyed in a recent, New York Times/CBS TV News poll said that they knew nothing about the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) July 20 per cent of the 1.9 million Americans who supported the deal, which would create freer trade between Canada, Mexico and the United States, while 23 per cent said they opposed it.

GOLDEN HANDSHAKES

Toronto-based Centra Inc., the former Royal Trust Ltd., has resolved a management share purchase plan that was a condition for closing a deal to sell the company's trust business to the Royal Bank of Canada. Under the plan, 161 employees who borrowed \$53.5 million from Royal Trust to buy its shares, will be able to delay repaying the loans for up to 10 years. Centra also announced that Foster P.W. Esq., a Royal Trust director since 1983, will replace James Miller as chief executive officer, once the deal with the Royal Bank is finalized.

IMPACT NUDGE

Canada's exported an all-time record \$53.9 billion in goods, including machinery and metal ore products, in May. Exports, however, declined for the first time in four months, falling to \$14.3 billion from a record \$14.8 billion in April. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus fell to an estimated \$502 million in May from \$1.3 billion in April.

STILL WAITING FOR A BOOST



PHOTO BY GUY LAWRENCE FOR THE GLOBE AND MAIL



PHOTO BY GUY LAWRENCE FOR THE GLOBE AND MAIL



Interest rates are falling . . .

But housing starts are lower . . .

New car and truck sales are sluggish . . .

But consumers are spending on smaller items.

sales, total revenues declined to \$172 million in the first quarter of 1993 compared with \$173.5 million a year earlier. "We've always believed that lower interest rates would result in higher sales," says Sears vice-president of public affairs Ross Rigby. But, he added, "People are not buying new furniture for the new house or redecorating the one they have."

Sell, buyers say consumers are spending their dollars a little—but only for small cash purchases. "Apparel, liquor—these things were good," he says. "But, as far as carpets, furniture and appliances, it's strictly replacement." Naturally, the trend is the same: overall consumer spending is up, but sales of big-ticket items are flat. The Royal Bank's Sweet and other economists say that this differs markedly from past recessions, where there was little if any loss between interest rates and higher sales of big-ticket items.

Other experts, however, question whether Canadian interest rates are all that low, after taking the inflation rate into account. Nominal interest rates are at their lowest levels since the middle 1980s. But the annual inflation rate has also declined to 1.6 per cent and is now heading steady at the low end levels since the late 1980s. Michael McCracken, president of Information Ltd., an Ottawa-based economic consulting firm, points out that so-called real interest rates—the difference, or spread, between nominal interest rates and the inflation rate—are high by historical standards. The real prime rate charged by banks, for example, is 4.13 per cent compared with 3.45 per cent two years ago. They are also high when compared with interest rates in the United States. "Most of our interest rates are 1.5 percentage points higher than they are in the United States—but our inflation rate is half of what theirs is," McCracken says.

As well, Ottawa and the provinces have chosen not to implement any potential economic stimulus from interest rate declines with tax cuts or spending increases. Manufacturers and others of big-ticket items say that governments' deficit-cutting is undermining the impact of lower interest rates. "How will you react to a customer if you know you're going to pay higher taxes," asks Rigby. He adds that the prospect of widespread public sector layoffs is also hurting sales of housing and big-ticket items, particularly in Ontario and Quebec. Declared Rigby: "These 650,000 civil servants in Ontario have always been good customers. Traditionally, they never worried about their jobs or their incomes."

But experts are sharply—and typically—divided on what, if anything, governments can do. McCracken argues that Grew has room to raise interest rates even further, and that governments should lower taxes or increase spending—and that both. He claims that tax increases would eventually sour as consumers shirked borrowing and spending again and the recovery gained momentum. But other economists, including those who hold sway with the Conservative government, argue that spending increases and tax cuts, coupled with sharp interest rate cuts, would lead inflation. They say, would drive rates up again and bring the recovery to a halt.

For the moment, both Ottawa and the provinces appear to be committed to restraint. As a result, the Royal Bank last week reversed (downward) its forecast for consumer growth in 1993 to 3.9 per cent from 3.4 per cent. Sweet blamed "much larger-than-expected tax increases" for eroding consumer confidence and changing its demand. It also notes that car dealers and wholesalers and other sectors of big-ticket items will not rely even more on their persuasive skills to win over new customers.

Gambling on higher stock market returns

Karen Carbyle used to be very cautious about taking financial risks. But two months ago, after receiving a bank notice advising her that her term deposit, should she renew, would pay only an annual yield of five per cent, Carbyle decided it was time to take action. After examining the returns—and risks—of equity-based mutual funds, she, the 36-year-old Toronto nurse, transferred \$10,000 in savings to a Canadian equity fund, a portfolio of shares in a variety of company stocks. The fund earned 40 per cent annually over the past three years. Said Carbyle: "The banks weren't giving me much return on my money. The funds' returns were impressive."

Since then, interest rates have continued to decline, and like Carbyle, many Canadian investors are aggressively seeking high-

er returns on their capital. So far this year, those who have moved away from fixed-income investments such as treasury bills to the stock market have been well rewarded. The Toronto Stock Exchange composite index has advanced to 3091.75 last week, from 3359.44 last Dec. 28. At the same time, however, many traditional, blue-chip companies such as IBM Corp. and General Motors Corp. have recently posted huge losses. That has increased a growing number of investors to diversify their holdings by turning



Carbyle: investing new investments to ensure a higher future

over their capital to mutual fund managers. For the first five months of this year, Canadian mutual fund sales totalled \$4.5 billion, compared with a total of \$4.4 billion in sales for all of 1992. Says Milton Wong of Vancouver-based investment adviser, MK Wong and Associates Ltd.: "When interest rates are this low, investors are willing to go into riskier and, sometimes, lower quality investments to improve their yields."

Still, James Storch, director of Ontario Hydro's \$6.8-billion pension fund, notes that in real terms, interest rates are not all that low, compared with periods like a rampant inflation of about 10 per cent. (For example, with the annual inflation rate now less than two per cent, an investment offering an eight per cent return yields more than six per cent in real terms, two summers ago, with inflation at almost six per cent, the same investment yielded a real gain of about two per cent.) He says that long-term bonds issued by the Government of Canada, provinces and corporations are all offering annual returns of about one per cent. "We aren't being misled into taking on risk that we would have in the past," he added. "Slow and steady wins the race."

JULIE CARRIN

Survival of the biggest

Canadian financial services companies combine to compete

Alphonse Desjardins might have mixed feelings about the latest developments at the heady of credit unions he established almost a century ago. Desjardins was a journalist who founded the first "co-op paper" in 1900. In 1900 he founded the customers-owned credit unions to provide competition for the chartered banks, which, he felt, were charging excessive interest rates. If they would lend money at all, to the French Canadian working class. Over the next 15 years, he helped to establish another 200 credit unions in the province, building a foundation for the diversified financial group that now bears his name. Earlier this month, the Desjardins Group announced a proposal to take over the Montreal-based Laurentian Group, which controls Laurentian Bank and other interests, bringing together the two largest financial institutions in Quebec with combined assets of \$27 billion. "Alphonse would be very happy," Desjardins chairman Claude Beland told a news conference in Montreal when the deal was announced on July 7. "I prefer controlling one bank to being rates by them."

Still, Alphonse Desjardins probably would have warned about furthering the trend to consolidation in Canada's financial services industry. Even before the merger announcement, the \$56-billion Desjardins Group was the largest financial institution in Quebec. But with the addition of Laurentian's \$35 billion in assets, Desjardins will control over one-third of the market—a situation that has prompted the Federal Bureau of Competition Policy to launch a review of the proposed deal. In fact, the combination of Desjardins and Laurentian is just the latest in a 1990 round of banking mergers and acquisitions. And a recent Conference Board of Canada survey of chief executives of Canada's leading 25 financial institutions found that they expect even more rationalization—and that they believe that size is critical for success in deregulated fi-



Laurentian headquarters in Montreal: era of consolidation

nancial markets. Says Conference Board President Borden, a former Conservative finance minister, "The industry is consolidating because of the banking industry." In the future, he may see no more than 15 major financial service companies in Canada. But will come a lot more consolidation in the life insurance industry and the trust industry.

For their part, consumer groups and small and medium-sized businesses are uneasy about more consolidation in an industry that they claim is already too close-knit. Robert Kervin, a consumer economist with Ontario's University of Waterloo, dismissed the board's survey of executives. "That's like say-

ing they know about the core of choices," says Kervin. And Catherine Swift, senior vice-president of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, adds that her 65,000 members are already concerned that they are poorly served by the major banks—and that any new mergers will only reinforce that conviction. "We don't think that bigger is going to be better for us," says Swift. "We prefer more players and more competition."

In the proposed Desjardins-Laurentian takeover, Laurentian shareholders will be given a 50-50 share determined amount of cash plus shares in the new company in return for their Laurentian shares. The share value will be based on the company's book value adjusted to reflect any problems that may surface after Desjardins reviews Laurentian's business. The transaction will create the sixth largest financial services unit in Canada. Even more significantly, Desjardins will increase its dominance of Quebec's banking and life insurance markets. Desjardins already controls a 50 per cent share of the market for many of Quebec's main financial services. At the takeover, its share of the residential mortgage market will increase to 50 per cent from 41 per cent

now, and its share of the personal savings deposit market will increase to 65 per cent, from 57 per cent. The deal would also provide Desjardins with Laurentian's 185 bank branches in Quebec, plus 37 outside the province. Desjardins already has 3,661 credit union units in Quebec. Unlike other recent mergers in the sector, however, Desjardins executives said that they will not be able to reduce operating costs by rationalizing the two operations. Even though there will be considerable overlap between the two, they cannot be anticipated because the credit union business is set up and regulated under provincial legislation, while Laurentian's bank operations

JOHN DAVIS

in the past three years, we have added more than 400 million consumers—nearly the equivalent of two Americas—to the world

WISE GUYS

LORNE MICHAELS CHAMPIONS CANADIAN COMEDY

BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON

Canadian humor? To some, it's an oxymoron, like Italian cuisine or Yankee modeling. After all, our idea of a joke is spending a year debating a constitutional accord as if it were a matter of life and death, then changing the subject. Canada is a nation without a punch line. And laughter is apparently in such danger of extinction that Montreal built a \$21 million humor museum to preserve it. But perhaps that's just the point: Laughter is the mother of comic invention. Canada serves as straight men to the States. And for a country that gets in touch the status of a nation of America through the wit screens of the 4th parallel, a sense of humor becomes indispensable.

In Canada, comedy is serious business. It is our biggest cultural export. We produce comedy stars almost as prolifically as we produce hockey players. Dan Aykroyd, Mike Myers, Michael J. Fox, Leslie Nielsen, Martin Short, John Candy, Rick Moranis, Jim Carrey, Alan Thicke, Catherine O'Hara, Howie Mandel, André-Philippe Gagnon, the Kids in the Hall—Canadiana seems to have a humor-look-alike the American imagination. And the shyness figure behind this comic conspiracy, the man who knows where all the bad jokes are buried, is Canadian producer Lorne Michaels, godfather of NBC's *Saturday Night Live*.

Since Michaels launched SNL in 1975, it has nurtured some of the biggest comedy stars of the past two decades, including Bill Murray, Eddie Murphy and Billy Crystal. And Uncle Lorne has become the Walt Disney of late-night television. As well as continuing to run SNL and producing two new-movie spinoffs (*Cowboys and Aliens* and *Wag the Dog*), he is producing a new NBC talk show to replace *Late Night* and *Dave Letterman*. For my host, best bet: the dropout to pick is unknown. Come

O'Brien—a 30-year-old writer who had scarcely performed for anyone but his friends.

It was a typical Michaels move: The Toronto-born producer has proven himself by gambling on upstart talents. And his career now spans two generations of comedy stars, from Aykroyd to Myers—two Canadiana side at subzeroing themselves in character-driven comedy. Last summer, Michaels and Myers parlayed an SNL slush about a couple of hypocritical yahoos into the hit movie *Wag the Dog*. To everyone's surprise, the picture went through the roof, making fifth in North America for 1992 with a gross of more than \$150 million—of which 25 per cent, casually enough, was earned in Canada. Now, Michaels and Myers are filming the sequel, due for Christmas release (page 88).

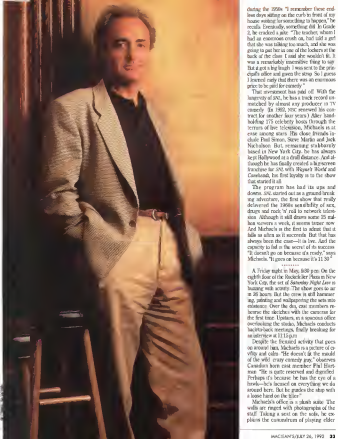
With Aykroyd, meanwhile, Michaels has revived a classic SNL slush about extraterrestrial immigrants to create *Cowboys*, the movie. It sounds too silly for words, but *Cowboys* is surprisingly good, with Aykroyd sustaining an outrageous performance in a role that he seems born to play (page 36). And the movie unites two generations of SNL stars in a parade of cunnings and clever gags. Like *Wag the Dog*, it has a suburban Gothic scenario. The *Cowboys* are from another planet, the metal-heads of *Wag the Dog* might as well be. They are all alien stuck in the suburbs, invading Middle America with grace and attitude.

Canada, of course, is the ultimate subversive of the United States—which might explain why Canadiana find America funny. They grew up watching the dominant culture while laughing behind its back. "Far fun," says Michaels, "people start to be funny early in their lives, when they notice the difference between the official version and what their eyes and ears tell them. The official version tends to be south of the border. It's like living next to Imperial Rome."

Michaels grew up in the affluent Toronto neighborhood of Forest Hill.



The 1977 cast of *Saturday Night Live*: Michaels (right), the godfather of late-night TV and the man who knows where all the bad jokes are buried



during the 1990s. "I remember these end-of-the-day sittings on the curb in front of my house, waiting for something to happen," he recalls. Eventually, something did. In Grade 2, he cracked a joke. "The teacher, whom I had an enormous crush on, had said a girl that she was talking too much, and she was going to put her in one of the lockers in the back of the class. I said she wouldn't. It was a remarkably mature thing to say. That I got a big laugh. I was sent to the principal's office and given the slip. So I guess I learned early that there was an enormous price to be paid for comedy."

That investment has paid off. With the longevity of SNL, he has a track record unmatched by almost any producer in TV comedy. In 1983, SNL renewed his contract for another four years. After hand-holding 175 celebrity hosts through the terms of live television, Michaels is at ease among stars. His close friends include Paul Simon, Steve Martin and Jack Nicholson. But, remaining stubbornly based in New York City, he has always kept Hollywood at a draft distance. And although he has finally created a network franchise for SNL with *Weekend Update* and *Cowboys*, his first loyalty is to the show that started it all.

The program has had its ups and downs. SNL started out as a grand breakaway adventure, the show that really delivered the 1960s sensibility of sex, drugs and rock 'n' roll to network television. Although it still draws some 25 million viewers a week, it seems tamer now. And Michaels is the first to admit that it fails as often as it succeeds. But that has always been the case—it is live. And the capacity to fail is the secret of its success. "It doesn't go on because it's ready," says Michaels. "It goes on because it's 11:30."

A Friday night in May, 8:58 p.m. On the eighth floor of the Rockefeller Plaza in New York City, the set of *Saturday Night Live* is humming with activity. The show goes to air in 26 hours. But the crew is still bantering, painting and wallpapering the sets into existence. Over the day, cast members rehearse the sketches with the cameras for the first time. Upstairs, in a spacious office overlooking the studio, Michaels conducts his after-hour meetings. Finally, looking for an interview at 11:15 p.m.

Despite the frenetic activity that goes on around him, Michaels is a picture of civility and calm. "He doesn't fit the mold of the wild, crazy comedy guy," observes Canadian-born cast member Paul Heston. "He is quite reserved and dignified. Perhaps it's because he has the eye of a hawk—he's focused on everything we do around here. But he grades the ship with a loose hand on the tiller."

Michaels's office is a plush suite. The walls are lined with photographs of the staff. Taking a seat on the sofa, he explains the continuum of playing elder

staircase to a young cost. "The problem I have is this: It's 5 a.m. on a Tuesday. I'm 18 and I'm talking to writers who are 23. They're suggesting an idea, and I'm thinking, 'We've done that five or ten times and it hasn't worked yet.' I'm just about to say the dreaded thing: 'I don't think it will work.' But if I say that, they're thinking, 'We just doesn't get it.' So then you think you should let them do it and make their own mistakes. But then my friends will say: 'I can't believe you're still trying to fix this. It has never worked.'"

The interview is interrupted as the show's host, Christina Applegate (the blonde who plays the barista dancer on TV's *Married with Children*) finally steps into the office to say goodbye. "You stop," says Michaels. "Yes, fine." "I thought the monologue was funny," he says, without bearing a lot of enthusiasm. "Yeah, the monologue was funny." "We'll probably make some cuts after this."

Michaels, who changed his name from Leslie Lippman in the 1980s, grew up idolizing old show business. His grandparents owned a small movie theatre in Toronto, the College Playhouse, where his mother ran the box office. His father, a farmer, died when Lorne was 14. His high school sweetheart was Steve Shuster. And his father, comedian Frank Shuster, became a surrogate dad, a mentor and, eventually, a father-in-law. (Once divorced, Michaels is now married to Alice Hurry, his former assistant at SNL. They have a 15-month-old son.)

Frank Shuster originally tried to convince Michaels from entering show business. "I discouraged him from going into show business," Shuster, 76, told Michaels' "that anybody who wants it badly enough is going to do it anyway." In fact, Shuster was "a generational influence," says Michaels. "He introduced me to the films of Preston Sturges. The comedies could explain how Jack Benny played a clown. I think it's almost impossible to succeed in these fields without mentors."

After attracting some notice in 1964 by producing G. C. Pabst, a successful revival at the University of Toronto, Michaels graduated with a BA in English and never looked back. Like Wayne and Shuster, he performed at CAC Radio, doing satirical sketches with partner Peter Panayiotou in 1967. "I think his talent was, Michaels wrote for Woody Allen and Joan Baez, and spent a year writing for TV's *Laugh-In*, chasing out jokes as part of a large pool of writers. "What I found in reality," recalls

Michaels, "is that comedy was way less important as he felt to professionals. What had always made me laugh was hanging with my friends."

Returning to Toronto in 1968, he and Panayiotou cohosted a TV variety show, *The Merv and Garry Twigg Show*. Then, returning to the United States in 1972, he co-produced a series of Emmy-winning TV specials for Lily Tomlin. Their success led NBC to

'I learned early that there was an enormous price to be paid for comedy'

consider his earliest proposal for *Saturday Night Live*. Michaels got the network to agree to 17 shows. He insisted that the program be live and that there be no pilot—"If they can't understand, they'd say, 'You can't do that as television.'"

Michaels built a cast of young writer-performers, most with TV experience. From Canada, he recruited Applegate, Gilda Katzner and banfielder Paul Shaffer. Bill Murray and John Belushi, both Second City theatre veterans, came from the National Laughing out loud show. And Michaels met Chevy Chase as a laugh to see a *Merry Christmas* film. Since then, the show's cast has changed many times over. But aside from a five-year absence (1980 to 1985, when he produced various projects, including the movie *The Three Amigos*), Michaels has remained at its helm.

The SNL legend, meanwhile, now has a life of his own. The youngest son has three. He's a greater tribadist about the show than I have," says Michaels, "because they grew up watching it."

SNL helped enter in the age of irony—satirists about television. During the show's second season, in 1976, a *Killer Bees* sketch ended with the camera dropping to the floor and Michaels stepping onstage to fire the director. Now, in the post-Latterman era, self-centered TV is everywhere. "Like everything else," says Michaels, "brilliant people do it, then less brilliant people. Then everyone does it and you get tired of it."

Now, if Michaels has anything to do with it, comedy may be the next big thing. He says that Conan O'Brien, his replacement for Latterman on NBC, "will, oddly enough, be a return to straight performance, the confidence of the old Steve Allen show. In essence, O'Brien, he adds, "I think it was important to drop down a generation. The baby boom has dominated too long." A lot of obvious candidates did not want to interrupt their movie careers. "I think like you do a quick show. 10 years and then you get the lead in *Indestructible*."

O'Brien, a writer who has worked for SNL and The Simpsons, does not have stand-up experience. "That club circuit is everywhere on TV. When I was growing up there was Jack Paar, who was just a great comedian. I thought to bring conversation back to the original movie now. Conan is fresh. He'll try really hard. And he's a first-generation '60s sort of hippie if someone else is interesting and funny." He sounds almost Canadian. "Well, he's from Massachusetts," says Michaels. "So it's not far for him."

As a talent scout, Michaels made another audience win with *And as the SNL*. He first saw the group performing at The Ritz, a small Toronto nightclub. He convinced CBC executive Ivan Frenn to give them a shot. And he found a U.S. audience at first through 1980, then on late-night CBS. "What I liked about [them]," says Michaels, "is that they didn't like the fact that they were a Canadian show. They've found their audience—they're in Australia, they're in England. I talked with Scott from about it all one night, and he said, 'God, kids in the Hall is great! I never met it.'"

Saturday night, 8:30 p.m. SNL drew reduced, with a live audience. Michaels sits in front of a TV monitor at the side of the stage.



Michaels with last season's SNL cast, guiding the ship with a loose hand on the tiller

Wearing headphones and cranking a pedal assembly on his knee, he directs a steady stream of notes to his assistant. It is his last chance to make changes. During the opening monologue, Christina Applegate looks still. "Hands behind back," says Michaels, correcting on her pose. He appears relaxed when his first pilot gets a laugh. "She'll be more confident on air," he says.

During a sketch about a gay store, with men playing salesmen, Michaels calls for better hair and makeup. "They're so sorry they too much like guys to drag," On Weekend Update's newsroom. "Last the number of Chevy says guys." After Adam Carlin's wife made his impression of Bill Cosby. "Like the nig, was fatback and get to the cage earlier—and anything he can do to look more like Cosby." On the word "dumb" in a character sketch. "Dumb! Who says 'dumb'?" Christensen-as-dumb is not an original angle.

After the dress rehearsal, the writers and performers confer at Michaels's office. As time approaches, there is a flurry of last-minute cuts and changes. Michaels announces the final lineup. He sees three sketches, including the showmaker news.

In 12:30. Myers, playing a Jewish mother, opens the show with *Collyer Talk*, concluding with the banister bicker. "Live from New York, it's *Saturday Night*!" Applegate's monologue is OK. The show itself is uneven. But it contains one devastating sketch: a parody of the Cher bio-pic advertised, featuring a cross-dressed Cher Parley as biographer

Laurie Davis. It is ABC, at its best, television holding a *Collyer* mirror up to itself.

For the studio audience, the show unfolds as a test of logistics. Changing sets during commercial breaks, crew members frantically run back and forth across the stage, shuffling camera around like field artillery. The atmosphere is antiseptic. Law doctors for nullities.

Sunday, 12:30 a.m. SNL cast party at the Plaza Hotel restaurant in Manhattan. Michaels sits at a corner booth and orders a beer and a turkey burger. Throughout the party, cast members come by to pay their respects. Michaels later confides that one of the most interesting moments of his week was when he saw a group of people from the *SNL* cast and break shows and all the staff that Toronto became embarrassed about. And the Food Building, which was a purely Canadian thing—to have a food building.

Now, Michaels has brought his own side show to America. He will do *Collyer* heads and rattle-bands and cross-dressed comedians. As, in paganism, he provides over it with the cold discrimination that is the very soul of Canadian humor. Perhaps the key to "Collyer" is an affection for the absurd, the sense of detachment that reflects our own distance from the world and from each other. Matt Field had it. So did Marshall McLuhan and Pierre Trudeau. They needed with the medium and the message. Whenever interviewers ask Mike Myers why he's so funny about Canadians, he likes to quote a line from Norman Sherry: "Americans watch television, while Canadians watch America." Michaels knows the gap between a laugh track and a laugh. You don't have to be Canadian. But it helps.

On the sound system at Plaza Hotel, Patrick Clark, in charge of the sound, or removes the removal of the turkey burger. "The Toronto I grew up in doesn't carry any more," says Michaels. "I remember going to the CMC [Canadian Music Centre] building when it was an overgrown country fair. It was during the polo scene of the 1950s. You could see a kick polo there. I went and I loved it. When it was over, the crowd and break shows and all the staff that Toronto became embarrassed about. And the Food Building, which was a purely Canadian thing—to have a food building."

Now, Michaels has brought his own side show to America. He will do *Collyer* heads and rattle-bands and cross-dressed comedians. As, in paganism, he provides over it with the cold discrimination that is the very soul of Canadian humor. Perhaps the key to "Collyer" is an affection for the absurd, the sense of detachment that reflects our own distance from the world and from each other. Matt Field had it. So did Marshall McLuhan and Pierre Trudeau. They needed with the medium and the message. Whenever interviewers ask Mike Myers why he's so funny about Canadians, he likes to quote a line from Norman Sherry: "Americans watch television, while Canadians watch America." Michaels knows the gap between a laugh track and a laugh. You don't have to be Canadian. But it helps.

FRANK D. JOHNSON is New York City



Scene from *Collyer Talk*: just trying to blend in

PARTY ON, MIKE!

ON THE SET OF
WAYNE'S WORLD II,
CANADA'S MIKE
MYERS JUST WANTS
TO HAVE FUN

On a busy thoroughfare in South-Central Los Angeles, just a few blocks from the epitome of the city, a movie crew is taking up traffic. A camera mounted on a crane in the middle of the street wheels around to capture the action as a car pulls up to the Star Militta Donut Shop. Lik up against the night sky, a crude statue of Mike in his Chicago Blackhawks sweater cowers sideways back and forth across the roof like a tabling hockey player in slow motion. The Star Militta Donut Shop doesn't really exist. It's a fictional hangout in a Chicago suburb. But it was inspired by a Tim Horton doughnut shop in Scarborough—the Toronto suburb that produced Mike Myers and the cult hero of his youth and road hockey that became *Wayne's World*. For the movie, one of last year's biggest hits, the film makers erected the shop in an L.A. strip mall. For the sequel, they recastly rebuilt it on the same site, despite safety concerns to the side of the L.A. rite.

As the camera rolls, some 40 extras call about on cam, a bare-chested pageant of long hair and leather—cool dudes with California tears and "balconious fairs" with (oh-so-tight) flairs. At one point, a bunch of kids from the neighborhood run in to the set and crowd around Wayne (Myers) and Garth (Drew Barrymore). Even in South-Central L.A., Wayne's World seems to have an incredible charm. "We are not worthy!" cries one of the kids, in falsetto Wayne-style. Potentially, Myers and Garth star megastars. Later while the crew sets up the next shot, Myers takes a seat on a curb in the parking lot. The seven ring at home, happy to be back in Wayne's sweaters, bumping up at the doughnut shop. Making *Wayne's World II* "feels shockingly and re-creably the same" as making the first one, he says. "Wayne's just a happy guy who likes to have fun, and he's a lot of fun to play."

Myers is the latest local hero in the Cana-



dian invasion of Hollywood. Last year, during his third season with the cost of *Saturday Night Live*, the extroverted success of *Wayne's World* made him a movie star. Now he is cashing in with a sequel due out in December, and starring in a new comedy, *I Married an Ax Murderer*, which opens next month. But Myers, 28, seems determined to keep his life uncomplicated. Interviewed two months ago at the *Saturday Night Live* studios in Manhattan, he was dressed much like Wayne, in a T-shirt and blue jeans ripped at the knees. Despite his skyrocketing

fame and fortune, he swears that his lifestyle has not changed. How does he spend his money? "On a surf in Toronto to see the Leafs play," says Myers. "I love coming back to Maple Leaf Gardens."

Born and raised in Scarborough, he is the youngest of three brothers in the family of Alice, a retired data processor and Eric Myers, a British-born insurance salesman who died in 1991. Mike was a *Saturday Night Live* fan from the beginning—he watched the first show when he was 11. In 1975, The day he completed high school, he joined



Toronto's Second City Comedy Club. Then, after performing in England for three years, he joined Chicago's Second City troupe in 1989. The next year, at 26, he became SNL's youngest cast member.

Most of the SNL characters that he has since created draw directly from his own experience. His Scottish shop skits ("It's not Scottish, it's crap") are inspired by the Taron Shop at Toronto's And Coffee Toli's Jewish market is based on the mother of his wife, 28-year-old actress Robin Russian. He met Russian in Chicago, after a hockey game. "It was the first time at the 1987 season," he recalls, "the Leafs were in Chicago, and that night I caught a puck and made it back to Second City in time to do the crowd act. I met Robin in the bar across the street after the show."

Catching a puck and getting the girl—it could be a scene from *Wayne's World*. And of all the characters in the Myers repertoire, Wayne is closest to home. "Wayne's sort of like everybody I grew up with in Scarborough," he says. "It's just the suburban, adolescent, North American, heavy-metal excitement, as I know it."

But expanding *Wayne's World* onto a Hollywood movie seemed like a stretch. And after filming it, both Myers and Barrymore were convinced they had made a flop. Then, after it opened, Myers remembers the thrill of looking out his apartment window on New York's Upper West Side while his headliner and watching the "Sleep Bore" at the Theatre across the street.

The movie's parody of adolescence strikes a resonance chord with kids and adults. It is comedy as guttural feedback, postmodern irony amplified beyond belief. Wayne comes across as innocent, a secretist and wildly ordinary. He is both

star and fan. And the same goes for Myers. He has performed SNL duets with Madonna, Wayne Gruntz and Mack Jagger—but remains star-struck. On meeting Jagger, he recalled, "I was overjoyed. If so, if Niagara Falls could talk, you'd be looking at him and you think, 'I'm having a conversation with Niagara Falls.' It's incredible."

Myers, who can be remarkably shy, tries to keep his comedy small. In a *Wayne's World* sketch last year, he filmed up controversy with a reference to U.S. President Bill Clinton's daughter, Chelsea. When Hillary Clinton protested, says Myers, "I felt awful. It was not my intention to make fun of a 12-year-old, but to say, 'We think you're a future star. That's just over-the-top.' I was excited to be up there, and I'm sorry the first lady was angry."

In *Wayne's World* no one gets hurt. It is a movie about life as a teenage lightness of being, a carnival. And Myers hopes that the second movie "will travel as modestly as the first one did."

In Hollywood, that's a rare commodity. Last week, as Toronto-based Steve Barlas, film director at *Wayne's World II*, prepared the cruise ship in Los Angeles, he seemed a little embarrassed by the scale of it all. "I didn't want a cruise ship," he said. "I just wanted a camera on a stick in the street. But these things tend to get out of hand."

Behind the Hollywood production set, he, however, Wayne's goofy spirit seems intact. He tries to answer a rock concert—Wayne's World is the sequel "It's the further adventures of two guys who want to have fun," says Myers. "It's about fun and sexuality. It's a film about the threshold of adulthood." Then, catching himself sounding too serious, he adds, "That's what we know and happen to never have to say. Wayne's World are pretty good friends. The guys stay the same—it's just the order that gets shut first." Myers leaves in stock shorts, as which he gets the *GetReal* to holy-baby theory stuck in the doughnut shop at Star Militta's Donuts. Another cinematic landmark. —Neil Patrick Harris

DEAN B. JOHNSON

Kids in the Hall is the thinking cynic's comedy team, subverting politics, sex, family—you name it—with cerebral wit. Right? "I think all the time is one big fat dumb joke," replies member Kevin McDonald. "The dumbest thing about it is...he thinks about the comedy."

Forget the name. The kids, all between 30 and 35, are comedy scientists. In 1984, Ottawa's Mark McRobert, Calgary's Bruce McCulloch and Toronto's McDonald and Dave Foley teamed up to take on the Toronto club circuit. Scott Thompson, of North Bay, Ont., joined in 1985. By 1988, Lorne Michaels was in the club corner as executive producer of their half-hour *Kids in the Hall* show for the CBC and the U.S. cable station HBO. Last season, it moved from HBO to CBS, where it resides in the fall. Filmed in Toronto, the show is permeated by an urban asphyxiation that producers add, yet oddly relevant, characters among them. Characters (McDonald, a hideous man, and ineffective welder



Kids can't skate skits are too hot to handle

Hudson (Foley) The man works every Friday night, *Kids in the Hall* draws more than 500,000 viewers in Canada and a U.S. audience of six million. "Americans respond the same way Canadians do," says McDonald. "Nothing's getting lost in the translation." At times, the joke is lost on network executives. In the show's first season, the CBC refused to run a skit called *South Bible* ("We live Christ in Dr. Seuss verse," says McDonald). In February, CBC declined to air a skit about AIDS was too hot to handle. That decision riled Thompson, the only openly gay man on network TV. "Where'd we will be able to do AIDS?" he asks. "When there's a cure? That's not really unless Patrick Edward gets it."

What is likely is that the show's 1990 Friday airing will draw a sophomore audience when David Lerner's is scheduled to air 11:30 p.m. on cable, the kids plan to release their first feature film, *It's a Pity*. "It's about five guys being funny," McDonald says, no kidding.

JOE CHIRIOT

The PM's favorite bull-rider

A his days began last week, Calgary stockbroker **James Patrick Velich** was taking orders from investors plugging into the market in junior suits. But by late afternoon, after the market closed, the 30-year-old was dealing with bulls of another kind—trying to stay on top of 1,500-lb. bovines in search of the \$50,000 top prize in the *Calgary Stampede's* bull-riding event. At one Sanagade badtime, a beaver cheer that J. P., as Velich is known, is an unusually well-coordinated bull rider when another guest, Prime Minister **Rin Campbell**, prodded him with a warm hug. Their friendship dates from the year he spent in Ottawa in 1989 as an executive assistant to Calgary Tory MP **Lee Richardson**. "My office was near hers when she was just another MP," explains Velich. "She calls me her favorite bull-rid



Velich in action: on exchange of letters—and one tough bull

er. I send her bull-riding pictures and we exchange letters." But perhaps J. P.'s success was in the stock market last week. It wasn't in his dealings with livestock, as Thursday *Sugar Ray*, the Calgary Stampede's top-rated bull, bucked him off.



Victoria Page speaking with your body

On the move

A principal dancer with the National Ballet, **Margaret Illman** has drawn raves for her fluid, graceful interpretations of classical and modern dance. She will soon be exhibiting flexibility of another kind: the ballerina is Broadway bound. Illman, 32, has won the lead role of Victoria Page in *The Red Shoes*, a new musical, loosely based on the 1948 Christmas Anderson tale, that opens in New York City in December. The jump to musical shows ballet will present some challenges. "To sing is, yeah, very strange," and Illman (she took voice lessons in school—10 years ago) that the Australian-born dancer is comfortable with the idea of acting. In ballet, Illman cautioned, "when you get on the stage, you're speaking with your body—every movement has a reason." She added: "I think the acting will be the same, just that you just have to believe what you're doing."

Friends and enemies

To environmentalists, they were friends from Down Under; to loggers, they were intruders. The Australian pop band **Midnight Oil** performed last week in one of British Columbia's most contested tracts of land. Invited by Greengrass Canada, the group visited Vancouver Island in support of conservationists who have been fighting logging roads. They are protesting the B.C. government's April decision to allow some clear-cut logging around Clayoquot Sound, a 740,000-acre forest reserve about 200 km north of Victoria. "You're going to win this fight," said lead singer **Pearl Garrett** to the cheers of about 3,000 eco-romanticists at the fire-dance concert. The band had a light going there: on the way to the concert site, about 250 supporters of logging, some with placards reading "Assholes go home," roared and punched their bus. International attention to Clayoquot is likely to continue. Last week, The *Associated Press* editors, who oppose the logging plan, invited an American environmental lawyer to visit the sound. His name: **Robert Kennedy Jr.**



Garrett: 'win this fight'

Spy mistress

Wearing a gray silk jacket, a black skirt and pearl earrings, **Stella Rimington** looked not at all the part of the post-ford, male-like spy master that espionage novels have made famous. The 55-year-old director general of Britain's MI-6 internal security service posed for photographers last week—*Rimington posing the first time that anyone in that position has gone public*. Like that. Until recently, it was a criminal offense even to publish the name of MI-6's director general, who is always known as "K" within the service. (The



Rimington posing

"M" of **James Bond** fame was the fictional director of MI-6, the foreign intelligence agency.) But *Rimington* provides over a more accessible intelligence agency, part of Prime Minister **John Major's** pledge for a more open government. MI-6 has even revealed that it employs about 2,000 operatives in counterterrorism and counterespionage activities, primarily against the Irish Republican Army, and that it intercepts mail and telephone calls. Now, *Rimington* has added that they are the subjects of surveillance can at least put a face to that shadowy operation.

In this age of the mini-battery,

Nicotine rush

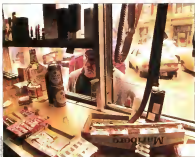
Western tobacco firms thrive in Russia

The Marlboro Man is riding tall in the middle in Russia. While in Canada and other Western countries advertising campaigns have made the cigarette habit about as socially appealing as spilling on the sidewalk, cigarette markets are still expanding in the East—adding a nicotine rush by international tobacco firms eager to place their brands on former Soviet territory. With an estimated 50 million smokers—one-quarter of the population—the old colossus sometimes resembles one vast kamikaze, or smoking room. And Western brands that are from two to four times as expensive as local cigarettes, which cost about 25 cents for a pack of 20, have become popular as status symbols. Said Michael Parsons, a spokesman for Philip Morris International, which, with Marlboro, has the most popular Western brand in the former Soviet Union: "We are excited by the possibilities in what, after the United States and China, is the world's third-largest cigarette market."

Russians and other former Soviet citizens consume 200 billion cigarettes yearly, closing in on the more than 500 billion smoked in the United States. International firms are buying and upgrading run-down cigarette factories to set up locally grown and produced versions of their brands well up in smoke when Russians reach for a cigarette. Taking advantage of the fact that tobacco advertising restrictions in the former union no longer apply, they are splashing their signs for Camels and other Western brands on buses, billboards and sidewalk kiosks in Moscow and other cities. There is only slight opposition to a foreign invasion that, through imports or local production, has now seized about 30 percent of the Russian market. Small and poorly financed, the anti-smoking groups lack the political influence needed to obstruct the torrent of advertising.

Last September, in fact, the Russian health ministry could not convince foreign officials of the need for a \$5,000 advertisement campaign as the dangers of smoking—even though government statistics show that some 200,000 Russians succumb yearly to lung cancer and other smoking-related illnesses. A tobaccoist slipped to Russian President Boris Yeltsin—a nonsmoker who doubts smoking in his presence—also ended as failure. According to health ministry spokesman Nikolai Khoklov, Yeltsin's aides declined to forward a support letter seeking the president's support for the stalled anti-

smoking program. The aides, said Khoklov, maintained that the matter was not important enough for Yeltsin's attention. In the face of such indifference, tobacco and companies have had to settle for such small achievements as state television's mandatory ban on cigarette ads and 10 p.m.—when irresponsible younger viewers are likely to be asleep. In progress: medical legislation for a TV program called *Medicine for All* aimed viewers to suggest antismoking messages for No Tobacco Day on May 31. The



Moscow tobacco kiosk: Smoking is a country where smoking is still tolerated

smoking stages, from a woman who recently broke a 29-year pack-a-day habit. "Only a smoker can call himself a real woman." But that message and the terse advisory that has appeared on Soviet cigarette packs since 1981—"The majority of health experts that smoking is dangerous for your health"—are overwhelmed by a new flood of TV, radio and print ads. During the Communist era, a Kremlin decree strictly forbade any cigarette advertising, but legislation in that area is now practically nonexistent in Russia. Said the health ministry's Khoklov: "We need something similar now, so that doctors, unfortunately, no longer said."

Certainly, Moscow's city government has

periodically threatened to ban the display of billboards has shorter posters and other cigarette ads that have spread rapidly throughout the Russian capital. But officials acknowledge that they are far more likely to impose limits on the number of signs that may appear on each block than to ban them outright. Still, the success of a ban have created strong reactions from the representatives of foreign tobacco firms, some of whom have been on the losing side of similar battles in other countries. "The government should not have the right to tell people what they are doing to see," declared Bruce Macdonald, the director of 3000 Marlboro, a New York City-based firm that is helping British-American Tobacco Ltd. (B&T) and Bridges, LeRoy Strick) penetrate the Russian market. Added Philip Morris spokesman Parsons: "Certainly, we don't want to see anything responsible in the situation in Russia where cigarette ads still kept tobacco companies cannot advertise their products."

Besides, is an atmosphere of smiling tolerance, Moscow and other cash-strapped lo-

cal administrations are clearly reluctant to forgo potential revenues generated by the Soviet system. Russia, after all is still a country where conspicuous consumption is routinely ignored. Public figures under the gun through television appearances—often in the company of interviewers who are themselves puffing away on fashionable large brands. Indeed, despite his notorious anti-Western views as other matters, Russian Vice-President Alexander Rutskoi candidly acknowledges that Marlboro—about 80 a pack—is his preferred brand.

MACDONALD GRACE in Moscow

Mr. Christie proudly introduces a macro-cookie.

These days, as things get smaller and smaller, new Mr. Christie's Special Recipe cookies are full of big old-fashioned indulgence. You're looking at our mouth-watering Triple Chocolate Cheels, baked to a golden firmness with smooth creamy butter and rich chunks of semi-sweet, white and milk chocolate.

You might also consider Mr. Christie's



Special Recipe cookies in Milk Chocolate Cheels and Milk Chocolate Cheels Pudding Puffs.

Naturally, all these tempting variations are specially baked as only Mr. Christie knows how.

In this stopped-down, pared-back world, Mr. Christie's Special Recipe cookies give you the high quality and the simple goodness of days gone by.

Mr. Christie, you make good cookies.

Big old-fashioned indulgence from Mr. Christie.

B.A. M.D. LL.D. M.B.A. Ph.D. K.K.K.

"TO WHAT DEGREE DO YOU INFLUENCE YOUR KIDS?"

We all want our kids to do what's right; don't cross the road without looking... respect your elders... do your homework.

We try to teach them how to make the right choices. Sometimes we slip up.

Children's minds are like sponges. They absorb the good and the bad. Tell them not to touch the hot stove, they'll get the message. Let a racist remark or ethnic slur slip out, they'll get that message too.

The world's diversity of religions, cultures and races is now across the street. Show our children how to be good neighbours. Teach them to respect others who seem different.

It starts with you.



CANADIAN COUNCIL OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

SCIENCE

'Opening a window'

Genes may play a role in homosexuality

And blunder the men, leaving the natural sex of the women. Indeed in three last two unpaired studies, men with sons working that which is usually and recently in thousands that recognize of their error which was most.

—Kerens 1 27

Ever since St. Paul belied out against those whom he regarded as sexual deviants, the belief has persisted among some groups that homosexuals

deliberately choose an "unnatural" way of life—and should be put to rest for their choice. Now, a growing body of scientific evidence is lending support to the view that homosexuality may be at least partly a matter of inheritance. In an article published in Washington last week in the journal *Science*, a research team led by Dean Haver, a molecular biologist at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., reported on a study of 40 pairs of gay brothers. The study found that in 23 of the pairs the brothers had the same distinctive markers near one end of the X chromosome. Haver said that his team now planned to search for the gene involved. But he cautioned that such a gene was unlikely to be the sole cause of homosexuality. The importance of the study, said Haver, is that it "opens a window to understanding how genes, the brain and the environment interact to mould human behavior."

Despite his disclaimer, the finding by Haver's team suggested to a series of studies in recent years that have suggested that inheritance may play a larger role in determining sexual preference than was suspected in the past. Some gay and lesbians welcomed the latest finding as a step towards reducing hostility aimed at homosexuals. "This could have a beneficial effect," said Susan LeVay, a gay Los Angeles clinician and neurologist, who two years ago discovered distinctive lesions in the brains of homosexual men. "By determining the type of inheritance that regards homosexuality as a genetic legacy," that others wanted that Haver's study could have more modest implications. They pointed to the possibility of prenatal testing to determine the likely sexual orientation of an unborn child—and abortions by parents who

did not want to have homosexual offspring.

The finding by Haver's team was the third major study in two years to suggest that the origins of homosexuality may be partly genetic. In August, 1991, LeVay reported results from studying the brains of 41 male subjects, including 19 homosexuals. He found that in the gay men a segment of the hypothalamus, which is at the base of the brain and is believed to be related to sexual drive, was significantly smaller than in heterosexual

After testing gay and lesbians, section to the finding was raised. In Halden, J. C. Aarons, president of the Gay and Lesbian Association of Nova Scotia, questioned the need for research into the cause of homosexuality. "The whole approach implies that there is something wrong with homosexuality that needs to be fixed," said Aarons. "Regardless of cause, the fact is that some people are homosexual and deserve to be treated no worse than anyone else."

LeVay, who currently is serving as director of West Hollywood's Institute of Gay and Lesbian Education in Los Angeles, also expressed concern that evidence of a genetic basis for homosexuality could lead society



Gay members in Toronto: some fears that new findings could lead to prenatal testing

at men. Five months later, psychologist Michael Bailey of Chicago's Northwestern University and psychiatrist Richard Pillard at the Boston University School of Medicine reported that in studying gay men with twin brothers they found that 32 per cent of the identical twins studied were both gay, while only 22 per cent of fraternal twins, who have regular genetic links with each other, were both homosexual.

In the latest study, Haver said that his team decided to study the X chromosome, which men inherit from their mothers, after a preliminary study of 76 gay men showed that many of the men had homosexual relatives on their mother's side of the family

to the testing of fetuses and to abortions by women who did not want to give birth to homosexual children. "That would be very sad," said LeVay. "But I don't think that the way to go is by not doing this kind of research. The only way to deal with such dangers is to work towards a society in which gays and lesbians are valued." Given the recent ban on some people still direct towards homosexuality in society, and the desire that scientific findings about sexual preference inevitably provoke, it may take some time for the beliefs expressed by St. Paul nearly 2,000 years ago to be laid to rest.

MARK NICHOLS

PEDAL POWER

I want to be that when Canadians grew up, they stored four old bicycles in the garage and bought cars. Thousands still do. But in the last 10 years, a different sort of thousands—in pursuit of physical fitness, cheap transportation, freedom from traffic jams and less pollution—have been storing their cars and buying bicycles. In fact, Canadians have been opting for two wheels rather than four, pedal power rather than horsepower, in unprecedented numbers. And the experience makes sense of them almost literally. "My bike is a problem solver," says Calgary business leader Colin Murray, who owns a newsletter for the city's 750-member Elbow Valley Cycle Club. "When it's all turned up, and I'm rolling along, riding at like a natural high." Elbow Valley member Jack DeLoraine, a 40-year-old retired commercial photographer, cycled 1,200 km last year. "You can stop, chew the fat and get some fresh air and exercise," DeLoraine says. "It's just a great way to get around."

By any measurement, it is also a transportation revolution. About a decade ago, just about two million people over age 10 cycled regularly. The Canadian Cycling

THE BICYCLE'S POPULARITY IS RISING ACROSS CANADA—AND SO ARE THE TEMPERERS OF MOTORISTS

Association, counting brands somewhat differently, estimates that in 1992, 5.7 million adult Canadians rode a bike at least once a week. In major cities, including Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax, the number of cycling commuters is rising. In Toronto alone, bike trade by commuters on Miles have down on the order of 50 per cent during the past five years. Growing congestion on busy streets has persuaded several cities to build more bike lanes and some provinces have enacted cycling safety legislation. The cycling industry, which not long

ago catered primarily to children, now offers bikes that cost as much as good used cars—and a head-to-toe range of features and accessories that can make a convincing suburban bike look like a competitor in the four de France.

Like any other revolution, this one has generated conflict. On congested downtown streets, motorists, cabbies and bus and truck drivers face the presence of legions of pedal-pushing commuters and couriers. Cyclists, claiming no equal rights in the streets, say that drivers can be inconsiderate and careless. One of the most hotly debated places to ride a bike in Canada may well be downtown Toronto, where more than 400,000 motorists compete for room with about 60,000 cyclists over the course of a day. Last year, there were more than 1,500 accidents between bicycles and cars in the Metropolitan Toronto area. "I can't believe the way it is out there," says Const. Devin Kinsley of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Traffic Support Services unit, adding that running red lights at intersections and riding on sidewalks are two of the most common complaints against cyclists.

"Not all cyclists are bad but a lot are out of control," Kinsley adds.

Although the competition for street space may be fiercest in Toronto, frustration runs high in almost all major urban centres across the country. "If they just let loose the laws, it wouldn't be a problem," said Claude Page, director of Montreal's League of Two Owners. Page notes that, unlike motorists, cyclists cannot see if they're tracked down. "You can identify a car by its license," he said. "Bicycles can get away with anything." Traffic couriers are probably the subject of the most complaints. Under intense competitive pressure, some couriers dangerously run red lights, not dismount by through intersections and ride the wrong way on one-way streets. But every

city tries to stick to the rules of the road. Says Toronto courier David Shumanski, 32, who earns \$250 a week and prides the freedom the job gives him, "I want the respect that pedestrians and cars get." Shumanski also noted that redneck riding can quickly lead to trouble. "If you're not watching," he said, "a car driver speeding in front of you can be like a lead missile in your face."

While each side perhaps the other as the biggest enemy, the two groups bear roughly equal responsibility for accidents involving bicycles and motor vehicles. And most of these accidents, experts say, could be avoided with greater awareness and better training. Const. copler Derek Watts, president of the advocacy group Biking Nova Scotia, has cycled 8.5 km each way to work for almost 30 years. "The key is to ride so that drivers can always see you," says the 40-year-old Watts. Vancouver courier and letter carrier Helen Wren, who pedals 30 km in weeks from her home near suburban Burnaby, agrees that training and experience are the keys to safe cycling. Says Wren, "A good rule of thumb is if you wouldn't do it in a car, don't do it on your bike."

No matter how great the conflicts, say its adherents across the country, they have resolved because the bicycle is here to stay. And there are signs that cyclists and motorists may be learning to live together. City of Toronto planner David Egan says that as cyclists have not increased as rapidly as the number of cyclists in addition, Transport Canada figures show that fatalities related

dropped to 75 in 1992 from 102 in 1991. Egan says that more bicycle paths, safety courses and mandatory helmet legislation, such as a proposed Ontario law that would require fines of \$90 for riding without a hard hat, could help reduce injuries even further. "People are just beginning to realize that cycling is fun and more practical than driving," Egan says.

And it has been around a lot longer as well. The first popular form of the bicycle was invented in 1861 by two Frenchmen, Pierre Michaux and his son Louis. Built of wood and iron, it was known as the "boneshaker" and soon gave way to lighter, more practical models that used a chain and gears to increase a rider's speed. The bicycle still remains the most efficient method ever devised for turning human energy into forward momentum. Add low costs—a bike can be purchased for as little as \$250, compared to \$1,000 annually to own and operate a car—and the bicycle becomes an attractive alternative for increasing-battered commuters. Currently, the most popular version is the mountain bike, with high handlebars and

components. Extras can include fenders such as a set of 40 lightweight aluminum wheels that retail for \$500. John Callaghan, owner of the Toronto store City Line, says he's sold about \$100,000 worth of bikes a month in spring and summer. Says Callaghan, "There isn't been a recession at my shop."

One reason for that success may be that for thousands of people, the bike has become a symbol of a lifestyle that is more active, less environmentally hostile. Gregory Pelling, 34, spends at least an hour a day on his bike, including 40 minutes for the round trip from home to his job in Toronto. Like a growing number of city cyclists, Pelling relies on his bike all year except when heavy snowfalls make Toronto streets too dangerous.

But even Pelling acknowledges that less of urban traffic discourages a lot of people from using their bicycles to commute. "Riding in the city can be a daunting experience, especially when drivers are in a snarl," he says. According to Pelling, the key to improving relations between drivers and cyclists lies in education. Cyclists need to abide

by the rules of the road, he says, and drivers need to be more aware of those on wheels. To that end, Pelling cofounded the Bike Choir, 35 to 50 non-licensed cyclists who appear at cycling events. Using a simple repertoire of songs set to well-known tunes, the Bike Choir cycles along in a single file. "We want to make people realize that cyclists have rights, so we do songs like Wear Your Seat Belt, Don't Drink and Drive, and Don't Text and Drive," Pelling says. "People think it's amusing but it seems to get the point across."

Cycling's popularity has reached the point where it has become part of a larger, well-planned and safety legislation in many provinces. In Toronto, authorities recently expanded the city's network of bike lanes to a total of about five kilometers. Most of the new lanes are in heavily trafficked downtown streets prompting Egan to speculate that even more people will be encouraged to leave their cars at home and ride to work. The city also plans to spend \$50,000 annually for the foreseeable future for new bike lanes and in Canada. Toronto recently passed a bylaw requiring all new buildings to allocate space for motor bike storage—an attempt to reduce a plague of thefts as which almost 12,000 bikes were stolen in Metropolitan Toronto last year. In Ottawa, city council co-ordinator



A 1990s cyclist: Toronto's Albie Choe (opposite). "What Should We Do With The Thoroughfares?"

wide, heavily used. Designed in California in the early 1950s as handle rough, non-traffic-former, the mountain bike has proved to be both useful and safe on city streets. In 1983, 10-speed bikes accounted for almost 70 per cent of the 700,000 bicycles sold in Canada. By 1991, 70 per cent of the 1.5 million bikes purchased by Canadians were mountain bikes and a related design known as hybrids that use lighter frames and slightly narrower tires. Prices can range up to \$5,000 for a head-bob, titanium bike with top-of-the-line

Photo: J. Smith

Devian Hope says that eight per cent of commuters, or about 47,000 people, regularly cycle to work. The region's total bicycle population is about 270,000, one of the highest per capita rates in North America. To accommodate them, Ottawa is planning to expand its network of paths and lanes for bike commuters, including the possible expansion of bridges and adding 2.5 metres of paving to road shoulders.

Like other biking advocates, Hope says that Canada could learn from countries like the Netherlands, where between 30 and 60 per cent of the population relies on bicycles to get around. Groningen, the country's sixth-largest city, closed its downtown core to private cars last year. Now, three-fifths of the population depends on the bicycle. "We have grown up with the idea of the bike as a key or essential vehicle," Hope says. "We need to change."

Prevention efforts are taking the bicycle more seriously as well. Ontario is due to become the first province with mandatory helmet legislation for all bike riders in the fall of next year. A U.S. study published in *The New England Journal of Medicine* in May, 1990, concluded that bicycle helmets reduce brain injuries by 88 per cent. The authors also noted other studies that show that head injuries account for 70 to 80 per cent of all bike fatalities. Dr. David Weisberg, a surgeon at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, has seen some of the damage firsthand. About 12 chil-



Vancouver cyclist signing a check-out permit for Wren (left) on cars

dren die in Ontario every year as a result of colliding with cars while riding their bikes. Across Canada, the toll is about 60 children every year. Because there is frequently little that doctors can do, Weisberg led a campaign to increase helmet use among children. "These children often die at the scene or on the way to the hospital," Weisberg says. "A \$20 helmet can make all the difference in the world."

But more cyclists oppose mandatory helmet legislation. Says Wren, the *Slacker* reporter: "It's an intrusion on my right to choose." Stephen Simms, an electronics technician who uses his bike to get around downtown Toronto, doesn't wear a helmet because it "feels like having my head in a bucket." Says Simms, "It's far better to take risks to maintain a fall in the first place."

While urban planners and politicians are content to work slowly to improve the quality and safety of cycling, others are more impatient. Guy Wren is a member of the *Slacker* People, a group of 100 advocates closing downtown Vancouver to cars. "We have had 30 years of encouraging people to leave their cars at home," he says. "We don't have any more time to encourage them, we have to stop them." If that conviction becomes widely shared, the biking wars may well have just begun.

PATRICIA CHISHOLM with ANDREW WESSON at Vancouver and JOHN REESE in Calgary

THE HILLSIDE SCRAMBLERS

The anticipation is almost palpable. As the 200 riders wait for the race to begin, their polished bikes and sharp, neon-colored shirts and helmets add summer sparkle to the green hillside, 60 km west of Toronto. The starter fires his pistol and the riders jostle forward, each trying to position near the front of the pack. Their success will greatly influence their final standing, for this competition is a mountain-bike race: a two-hour, 20-km struggle over rough, hilly terrain, strewn with rocks and ruts. Unlike conventional races on paved roads, it's tough to pass a rival while avoiding boulders.

Mountain bike racing is growing phenomenally. Last year, the Ontario Cycling Association licensed 450 mountain riders for the yearly round of 26 to 28 races. This year, the number had increased to 780. In British Columbia, the ranks of licensed mountain-bike riders jumped to more than 900 in 1992 from about 450 in 1991.

What's the appeal of a sport that often leaves participants battered and bruised? "A beginner feels a bit because he doesn't know his limits," says Jonathan Lee, a Toronto exhibit designer who participates



Pye always stays alert

in at least one mountain-bike race a month almost year-round. "As you get better, these limits are expanded and it

becomes very, very exciting." Pye devotes long hours preparing his bike, and himself, for a competition. He will log 15 to 20 hours a week on his bike to increase his level of fitness. Another six or seven hours go into maintenance. Pye estimates that he spends almost \$2,000 a year on equipment for his \$3,200 racing mountain bike. "There is always something new," he says.

Among the more sophisticated items, suspension systems that replace a bike's standard front forks. For about \$500, a rider can have light but strong magnesium shock absorbers. Another \$300 will buy a lightweight Maeser hub set that includes a metal casing to protect ball bearings from damage and dirt. Hiking shoes that snap directly onto pedals, run about \$250, with matching, clipless pedals at up to \$200. Caroline Givens of Martin's ABC Cycle and Sports says hard-core cyclists usually choose shorts and helmets in flashy colors. "You want to be as visible as possible," says Givens, a sales clerk and veteran mountain biker. Pye acknowledges that a purchaser's motives can be mixed. "The good stuff definitely has a kinkiness, but it is also the cool thing to do."

PATRICIA CHISHOLM with DIANE BRADY in Toronto

There's a better way to get a better picture.

FST® SuperTUBE

For a large screen picture so bright, so sharp you'll hardly believe your eyes look no farther than the Toshiba FST® SuperTUBE. At the heart of the picture are the electron guns that fire electronic images through an unprecedented eight large focusing lenses. Some other manufacturers use only two or four. And unlike other large screen TVs, the FST® SuperTUBE technology delivers crisp, colorful images corner to corner, so you always get the big picture no matter where you sit. FST® SuperTUBE delivers not only a sharp picture but a distortion free picture because Toshiba's INVAR Shadow Mask will not warp over time. FST® SuperTUBE looks better, lasts better and always delivers a second look.



In Touch with Tomorrow

TOSHIBA



Pecked to death by the mind police

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

The problem with fighting the mind police is that they never give up. Their strength is the strength of the righteous, fortified by the thought that they are right and God's will must be done. They peck away and peck away and eventually they get their target.

The mind police have just succeeded in a most unlikely place—a home of academic freedom. Those in authority at the University of British Columbia have finally endorsed the most famous university paper in Canada, *The Ubyssey*.

After 75 years of trying, those who are outraged at gaudy and irresponsible and ideologically student journalists have "dis-qualified" the paper and it will be put out—well they can find anyone who will work for it—by student government appointees.

The Ubyssey of UBC—even its name evokes Huxley's *Gates of Hell* as an outrageous pun—was simply the best unofficial journalism school in Canada, superb because it was so unimpaired. Everybody from *Safe Democracy* to Mr. Justice Nathan Bennett, later B.C.'s top judge, appreciated on typewritten terms.

Knowing the many outrageous things he has done since then, one can imagine the outrageous things committed by a young Pierre Berton when he was managing through the paper. A chap called John Turner was a sportsman there. After the war, when the vets returned to UBC, *The Ubyssey* became a *Boys' Week* daily and proudly called itself as the fourth daily newspaper in Vancouver.

Eric Nival, who later took a look at the Southern Levant, Assad for *Maclean's*, became such a legend at those days for his columns under the pseudonym *Jobus* before that his ideas raised money for a small cabin devoted to him that still stands in a quiet spot in front of Brock Hall, site of *The Ubyssey* offices recently published by the mind police.

This *Ubyssey* is somewhat preoccupied being peddled in favor of freedom of speech, because of being edited at that site 100 years ago. The previous office was the



Geosy, Thirty-seven women shared up

During Vietnam War days, the paper turned terribly serious, as was the student mood at the time, taking upon itself the mission to change the world. Lastly, it seems, it has taken on the currently popular theme of radical feminism and the responsibility to bare all.

Every editor since I can remember has been threatened with impeachment, damnation, libel and insurrection while the *Ubyssey* Tories and Tories who always populate its, civil councils fabricated and the savagery brain wrang their heads in war.

The new state apparently went over the top with an issue taking on rather more than we wanted to know about gay and lesbian sex advice. The mind police, as the paper was about to celebrate its 75th year, jumped. *The Ubyssey* had succeeded with every year since its doors—it had managed to outstage both the right and the left, the religious nuts on the one side who were hounded and the anti-gay feminists on the other who were snarled.

Down came the hand of magisterial authority, its 75-year mission complete. A committee—ah, what a delicious death tale—will be composed of three alumni, three student committees and two nonmember large to decide who will be allowed to put out a paper, if any.

Last month in Ottawa, the venerable human rights activist, Jane Calhoun delivered the Marjorie Lawrence memorial lecture to the Writers' Union of Canada. Among other things, she said: "The dialogue and universal communication of ideas (and) was not in Canada not by placing reason in front of fierce passions

but by befuddling them to excuse any crime over their own exposed inability to limit or discipline to live them if they become involved in their communities, by releasing them from assignments when they grow noisy by discouraging them from becoming provocative."

Citing Oliver Wendell Holmes's advice, she noted that the great jurist said this freedom of speech does not mean speech with which we agree. "The freedom of speech we must protect is the freedom of speech with which we explicitly, emphatically, categorically disagree. By safeguarding the freedom of both sides, even hostile, speech we ensure first of all that society cannot be blind to the existence of its attitudes and its human beliefs."

Home day, as it is inevitable, my classmate is going to phone me up and offer an hour over PhD or nuclear industry. I'm going to tell them to stuff it up their mind police.

CBC says for Schlesinger, who had just exposed the hidden vice of Canadianism and as I recall lost less of an account than that he does now on your tube every night.

Senator Pat Carney, who said and denounce worked with us. Over the years, *The Ubyssey* turned out a steady stream of journalists who find to fame if not fortune in the papers, magazines and broadcasting shops in Toronto, from Ron Haggart to Helen Blitchstein, Alexander Bloor, Peter Worthington and others who will write obituary notices if not writing their names here.

At times *The Ubyssey* was ironic and crazy. Columnist Les Bentley, later an infamous B.C. judge, once put a personal ad in the *Vancouver Province* stating that a tall, dark man "with Machine Gun interest in mind" would like to marry a woman "tamely inclined" at 5 p.m. Friday under Bells Creek, a Vancouver landmark, at CentreDe and

A king with no clothes is still a king.



Crown Royal

DELTA'S NEW NORTH AMERICAN FIRST CLASS SERVICE



DELTA FIRST

Now You Don't Have To Travel Around The World For Fine Dining.

With a wide selection of healthy, contemporary meals, prepared daily from the freshest ingredients, Delta offers a new, unsurpassed North American First Class Service, featuring wines selected by Anthony Dias Blue. From Delta, we wish you bon voyage and bon appetit. Call your Travel Agent or Delta at 1-800-221-1212.

 **DELTA AIR LINES**

©1993 Delta Air Lines, Inc.